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Publicity and Legal Power, Guardians of Free People, Tear Masks From Black Legion

Boast That Membership Numbers Millions Brings Denial

Based on Violence

Initiates, Cowed by Lash, Pledged to Obedience, Members Assert

The Black Legion, secret hooded society exposed in Michigan, has drawn national attention by its reported violent methods, called un-American, although the society claims one objective is to safeguard American institutions.

A Monitor writer is investigating and reporting on the Black Legion's activities. His first article follows.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 2—Publicity and due process of law, twin guardians of republican government, are blotting out the Black Legion.

Mystery furnishes the building material for all hooded societies; it has given leases of furtive power to similar terroristic organizations in the United States. The Ku Klux Klan had sent off the Black Legion, reportedly as a schismatic body, before the Klan itself went out of public significance.

Midnight Brotherhood

Investigation by authorities and the press, it is found here in the city where the legion's alleged connection with the slaying of a non-member on May 15 brought its activities into public view, is not alone taking out the secrecy, but revealing the misguided, violent and fantastic nature of the midnight brotherhood.

A probable limit of 100,000 members is now estimated, instead of the 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 claimed.

Earlier reports that the legion had a national membership, sworn to set up a dictator in the United States, if necessary, to realize their anti-Negro, and anti-Roman Catholic, anti-Jewish and anti-Communist program, appear exaggerated. The Detroit News, after an inquiry into the legion's territorial spread, surmises that there are few units outside of middle western and southern border states.

Insurgent Groups

Probability multiplies that no significant national organization, if indeed any at all, exists. Dr. William J. Shepard, the founder, of Bellaire, Ohio, declares there is no national alliance, and says that while he is called commander-in-chief because of inventing the black costume he is actually chief of nothing.

As he explains it, various members of the clan started setting up insurgent black groups of their own. He terms these "wildcat" outfits. Names differ according to locality, including Black Guard, Knight Riders, Black Brigade, etc.

These night riders are of significance to government because they contain the first American counterpart of the private armies of Europe, such as those in Germany and Austria. The armed men of the Black Legion, however, with their revolvers, rifles and shotguns would never have made more than a private mob. But they claim they could have been mobilized in defense of the nation.

Huge Claims Discounted

How far they have spread is not yet officially disclosed. Investigators at first believed the black hoods had units in every state. Assertions of a membership of 6,000,000 or more seem as uncouth as the order's home-made history tracing its origins back to colonial days and naming its first exploit as the Boston tea party.

Hidden government, executing punishment by the shouted verdict of furtive mass meetings and occasionally electing men to public office by its votes, will not be tolerated by the American people. This has been demonstrated here in the public abhorrence bursting out when the Black Legion was hauled into the light through crimes charged to its members.

How such an erratic society could run along unobserved for its reputed 10 or 11 years makes one of its oddities. Its affinity with force served to conceal it. Members bound themselves, by a preposterously horrible ritual, never to reveal its secrets. Initiations were accompanied with a terrifying display of guns. The rule of once a member always a member was from time to time enforced with the discipline of the lash. None could fully withdraw.

Thought Eccentric

The Black Knights' seclusion was also unconsciously fostered by the character of its membership. The poorer class of workingman, small farmers, minor city employees, guards at the state penitentiary

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

15 Men Face Court In Legion Slaying

By the Associated Press

Detroit, June 2

INVESTIGATION of Black Legion terrorism moved to court today for the examination of 15 accused night riders on charges of murder and kidnaping.

Seven of them are accused of being present when Charles A. Poole, 32-year-old WPA worker, was shot to death at a roadside in the one "execution" definitely charged to the hooded and robed order.

The others are charged with attending a meeting preceding the slaying at which, Police Inspector John I. Navarre asserted, shouts of "Kill him!" greeted charges that Mr. Poole had beaten his wife.

Mrs. Poole later denied that her husband had mistreated her, and Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea said he had been told that Mr. Poole was killed because he "knew too much" about the Black Legion.

Townsend Inquiry Drawing to Close; Changes Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—An early conclusion to the protracted and ofttimes meandering House investigation into the Townsend $200-a-month old-age pension movement was promised here today after indications developed that the Special House Committee had inspired a reform movement from within the organization which may force a sweeping reorganization of its high command.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, chairman of the committee, stated that his intention was to conclude hearings this week and begin immediately the lengthy task of preparing a report on its findings for submission to Congress. The report will be completed at the earliest possible date, and certainly well before election day, it was reliably indicated.

Reform Move Starts

Mr. Bell's forecast of the early conclusion of the investigation followed promptly on the heels of what amounted to an announcement of a reform crusade from within the movement by two Townsend leaders who professed themselves as amazed by disclosures of the committee.

Both professed absolute faith in the original Townsend plan, but conceded it had fallen in wrong hands. Both predicted confidently

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Senate Clears Its Decks For Tax Struggle

Sponsors Say Compromise Measure Will Raise Most Revenue

Relief Bill Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—With decks cleared of the huge deficiency appropriation bill carrying $1,425,000,000 for relief, the Senate today settled down to the culminating battle of the seventy-fourth session of Congress, the struggle over taxes.

The Senate Finance Committee leaped into the offensive at the start today when it issued a report claiming that the compromise revenue measure which it has prepared will raise more money than the rival House bill, and $78,000,000 more than even the experts of the Treasury have estimated.

Far Reaching Results

With this report discharged as the first gun in the statistical cannonade, the Senate settled down to a debate that will ultimately affect the lower branch of Congress and the White House, the question of whether adjournment by Saturday or Monday is possible, and the pocketbooks of most taxpaying citizens of the country.

Only second in importance to the tax bill, the relief bill was got out of the way of the Senate with a debate that searched the whole present policy of the Administration on relief, brought a declaration from Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan favoring turning relief back to the states, brought a contrary declaration from Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, presidential contender, and wound up with a series of controversies that at any other time would have attracted nation-wide attention.

Vote Is 62 to 14

The full deficiency appropriation bill amounted to $2,370,000,000 and was finally approved late yesterday, 62 to 14, after the Vandenberg amendment to turn relief back to the states was voted down, 57 to 14.

For a week, incidentally, Mr. Vandenberg has been head and shoulders above all other critics of the Administration in leading the fight here. In a nation-wide radio interview he gave his views on national affairs; then he led the effort to block the revival of the Florida ship canal and Quoddy projects; and yesterday it was his resolution which bore the brunt of the stiff legislative debate.

Heated Fight Certain

The new relief bill gives sweeping authority for making expenditures to President Roosevelt, like the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill of last year. It now goes to conference with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

South Chinese Warn Nanking To Stop Japan

Japanese Report Canton Has Declared War Against Kuomintang Rule

To Spur Resistance

SHANGHAI, June 2 (AP)—Japanese authorities announced tonight that the South China Government at Canton had declared war against the National Chinese Government, demanding that the latter order a national war against Japan.

NANKING, China, June 2 (AP)—Japanese reports of revolutionary movements in South China were denied in high National Government circles tonight.

Authorities stated: "Instead of there being trouble in South China, the Japanese are trying to create trouble there."

Nanking officials said that the political and financial relations between Canton, the center of the Southwest Government, and Nanking, the capital of the Chinese Republic, were "the best in many years."

Obstacle Removed

It was stated that while the National Government regretted the recent death of Hu Han-min, veteran political leader in the South, his passing was also viewed as removing a long-standing hindrance to the achievement of happy relations between Canton and Nanking.

Despite these expressions of amity, friction was aroused by a strong manifesto issued by the southwest political council at Canton calling on Nanking to wage a war of resistance against Japan and pledging Cantonese support.

The manifesto stated that feeding an enemy with territory was like feeding fire with fuel. It denounced Japanese economic and military aggression, and expressed the fear that Peiping and Tientsin were going the way of Manchuria.

Brigades on March

Canton troops were reported hurrying to Yungting to resist an advance of three brigades of an autonomous government said to have been established at Pingwo in western Fukien.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, seeking a united China, has continually been blocked by the friction between the northern and southern provinces.

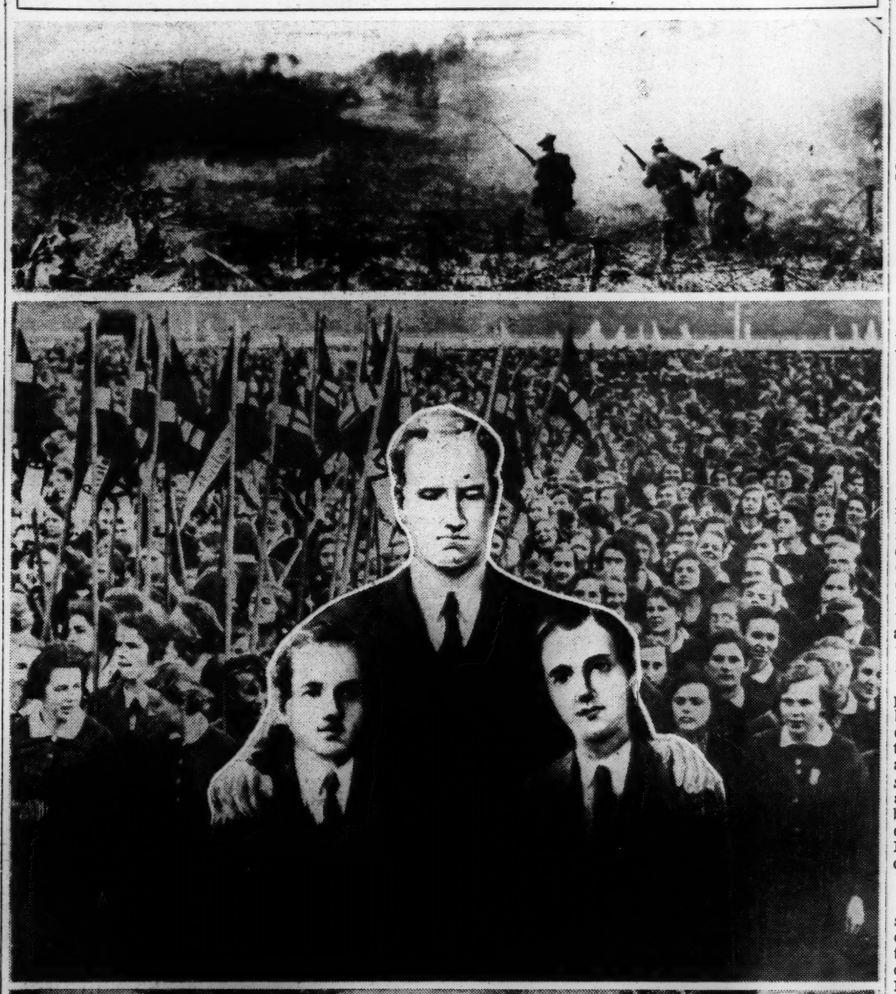
Hu Han-min, shortly before his death last month, changed his mind about accepting General Chiang's invitation to come to Nanking and take an active part in the Government.

Wang to Germany

Wang Ching-wei, former premier and leader of the pro-Japanese wing of the Government, departed suddenly for Germany, with the announced intention of recuperating from the effects of a nearly-successful attempt on his life last November. His departure has been accompanied by a renewal of anti-Chiang Kai-shek agitation among some of Wang's followers in the Government.

Mr. Hu and Mr. Wang, as heroes of the Chinese revolution, exercised considerable influence on government affairs, through their respective factions. Their supporters looked upon General Chiang as a newcomer who owes his immense power to his army. They felt that the principles and original aims of the Kuomintang—the controlling government party—had suffered under his domination.

Guns or Plowshares?



Wide World; © Photochrome

World Security Linked to Peoples' Persistent Pursuit of Peace

Coalition Plan For G.O.P. Wins Little Support

Straight Republican Ticket Called Party's Best Chance to Win

Court Issue Raised

Minimum Pay Decision Is Viewed as Advantage To Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2 — While possibilities of a coalition ticket—a Republican presidential nominee and a Democratic Vice-President—cannot be excluded altogether from Cleveland calculations, it is the general view of bi-party experts here that a straight Republican ticket, with Gov. Alf M. Landon heading it and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg taking the second place, is the most likely possibility.

Last-minute upsets are always possible, and prophecy thankless, but the vast majority of shrewd and experienced observers here lean to these conclusions. The conclusions are drawn despite reports of consultation between the Landon forces and Lewis W. Douglas, former budget director, and the powerful editorial urgings of the New York Herald Tribune, chief eastern party organ, for a coalition ticket.

Supreme Court Issue

Sharing interest with this discussion of candidates is the application of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday to the political situation. In quite wide circles, including many Republicans, the decision is taken to be a considerable advantage for President Roosevelt, conceivably the greatest help politically he has received since the constitutional and Supreme Court issue came to the fore.

For as long as the Supreme Court said—as it did up to yesterday—in effect that the reforms planned by the New Deal would not be done by the Federal Government but implied they might be carried through by the states, it left an alternative which Republicans could urge upon the large groups who regard some such reforms as inevitable and necessary.

States' Rights?

But yesterday's decision says that the states themselves cannot enact one such reform, the control of minimum wages. Whenever, in the campaign, the New Dealers are accused of breaking down states' rights, they can reply that the Supreme Court does not permit even the states to exercise such "rights."

Thus the decision throws an entirely new light, politically speaking, on the series of Supreme Court decisions, and it is a light interpreted to favor the New Deal. For it is not now clear what road to reform is open to either Democratic or Republican Parties. Many of the state minimum wage laws were enacted either by or with hearty concurrence of Republicans, and President Roosevelt is thus revealed to be not the only official or party leader accusable of "flouting the Constitution."

Byrd Against Plan

Observers here take the Herald Tribune's four suggested vice-presidential candidates one by one and eliminate them.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, informed that he had been suggested as a possible vice-presidential candidate, said: "I have repeatedly said that I wouldn't join in any coalition movement. About six months ago I issued a statement explaining my position and stating that I was not interested in a coalition ticket. My position has not changed since then."

The other three suggested nominees, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, and Lewis Douglas, all have corporate, power, or Liberty League affiliations so strong as to be considered severe political handicaps in these days. Governor Ely was a founding member of the Liberty League, and no group has taken more pounding in recent months, by no means confined to the new dealers. Senator Borah would be assumed to campaign against a ticket containing a Liberty Leaguer.

Other Drawbacks

Mr. Baker, while admired for his humanitarian achievements and his manifold abilities, is held to be politically excluded by corporate connections. Mr. Douglas has the dual handicap of the implacable opposition of war veterans' groups, and officership in a large corporation whose connection with Muscle Shoals and past political maneuvers are regarded by politicians as making it extremely vulnerable in the public forums.

Possibly there are other eminent Democrats without any of these drawbacks, and their names may be suggested, but they have not come to light yet. There is a further strong objection to a split Republican ticket, and that is the alleged confession of weakness within the party which it would imply to some. Straight Republicans are still urging a straight ticket, confident that no alliance with right-wing Democrats is necessary or wise at this late date.

Therefore talk swings back to Senator Vandenberg.

Front-Porch Campaign

The Vandenberg-for-Vice-President boom has attained great impetus with Governor Landon's chances for first place growing increasingly more certain. Week-end

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, June 2

War Debts—Herriot Again Urges Paying U. S.

Paris—Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists, one-time Premier of France, educator, author and former Mayor of Lyons, has a unique reputation for emotional expansiveness. But it was his financial expansiveness that cost him his Premiership four years ago. In 1932 he alone, among prominent French officials, supported French payment of its war debt to the United States.

M. Herriot, yesterday, returned to the fight. At the first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies since the Popular Front victory at the polls, he proclaims his support for payment of America. Recently M. Herriot expressed his conviction that an America which had been paid would constitute a most profitable ally of France. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, and probable next Premier, would like to have M. Herriot in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister, but M. Herriot has so far declined.

Blum's efforts to fashion a Cabinet that will clinch the electioneering solidarity of Socialists, Communists and Radical Socialists is progressing, but against an accompaniment of labor strife. Just when the Government figured it had returned most of the striking metal workers to their jobs, a new crop of strikers plumped into inactivity. Sixty-six factories are allegedly held by workers; employees of 10 chemical factories are also on strike. Employers in the nation-wide, almost simultaneous strikes now in progress purport to see conspiracy and the Marxian hand of Communism. Others see a "heads-up" labor policy that has effectively imitated the Popular Front in solidarity and concerted action.

Decision—Social and Legal Views Clash

Washington—When the United States Supreme Court moved into its new $9,000,000 quarters, it took its old chairs with it.

The Court yesterday annulled the New York Minimum Wage Law for women and children, 5 to 4. Presumably the Court occupied the same chairs that it occupied 13 years ago, when it voided the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, 5 to 3, in the famous Adkins decision.

The Wage Contract

It sat in the same chair figuratively as well as literally, for it decreed that the New York law, like the District of Columbia law, violated the Fourteenth Amendment by wresting from the individual his right to make contracts. To say that a woman or a minor working in a factory shall receive no less than a stipulated amount interferes with the right of employers to bargain with their employees for the establishment of the wage contract, the five justices in the majority ruled. Chief Justice Hughes, dissenting, suggested that the only power labor is likely to have in such a contract is to accept the employers terms or starve.

Governor Lehman of New York promptly indicated his conviction that this decision leaves the field wide open to unbridled exploitation of women workers.

Both Doors Slammed Shut

The Court in its NRA and Guffey decisions took from the Federal Government the power of fixing wages. Such laws constitute an inter-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Behind the Political Mists'

A Discussion of Current American Political Issues Starts Today on the

Editorial Page

Sacasa Loyalists Surrender Fort Leon To Rebellious Army

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 2 (AP)—National army leaders, in rebellion against the government of President Sacasa, announced today loyal troops had raised a white flag over the port at Leon.

Defenders of Leon had held out for three days against troops commanded by Gen. Anastacio Somoza, chief of the national army. General Somoza himself was reported to be entering the fort to accept the surrender.

The fort, called Acosasco, was the final military objective of the national guard.

The guard issued a bulletin declaring peace prevailed elsewhere throughout the 14 departments of this Central American republic and former authorities were being removed "due to the wish of the public."

President Sacasa, with his own bodyguard, still held out in the presidential palace atop Tiscapa Hill, but an armistice persisted in the capital while the diplomatic corps searched for a practical settlement between the Government and the national guard.

Indications arose that the conflict, which started last week when Liberal and Conservative leaders selected Dr. Leonardo Arguello as the sole presidential candidate for proposed elections, might be settled without the removal of President Sacasa.

Industrial Lamp Perfected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—American engineers have adapted for domestic use a new 85-watt mercury lamp, based on Dutch designs, which produces as much light as a 200-watt lamp, the Westinghouse Lamp Company announced yesterday. The new equipment has been placed on general sale and was characterized as particularly well suited for industrial lighting.

British Budget Inquiry Traces Leak to Thomas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—A sensation has been created by the unanimous finding announced today by the special tribunal in the Budget leakage case of the responsibility of Mr. J. H. Thomas, former Colonial Secretary, for giving out and of Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Alfred Bates for using secret Cabinet information.

Sir Alfred Butt is a member of Parliament and well known in sporting circles in England. Mr. Alfred Bates is well known in the advertising business in London.

The Tribunal's report says the conclusions reached are conclusions in which all three members of this body are agreed.

Two Findings

The Tribunal says: "There was an unauthorized disclosure of information relating to the budget for present year by Thomas to Bates and that use was made of this informa-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Do the People Want War?

First of Six Articles

Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—There is no other country in Europe where state-organized propaganda blazons forth so continuously in speech and press that it is for peace as the Third Reich, yet probably also none in which there is less emphasis upon those qualities which Anglo - Saxon civilization considers fundamental to any true and lasting peace.

The anomaly of a pronouncement which may begin and end with the greatest protestations of peaceful intentions, but which will, otherwise, be filled with exuberant praise of the martial virtues to the exclusion of all reference to the peaceful virtues, and the strongest condemnation of pacifism and internationalism as among the worst evils, sometimes makes the observer wonder whether Germany and the outside world are talking the same language on this subject of peace.

All "official pacifists" are either in concentration camps or in exile, and their supporters here have long ceased to make their voices heard in public.

"Peace With Honor"

In the leadership state it is not the led but the leader which counts, so that it must be pointed out at once that as things are in Germany today the final decision on the issue of peace or war does not rest with the people. At the same time, the emphasis upon peace which was made during the recent plebiscite campaign and the fact that the overwhelming majority registered for Adolf Hitler on March 29 last can only be interpreted as meaning that "Peace with Honor" is the strongest appeal on which the German people is unanimous.

But this article is concerned with the people's attitude toward the issue of war and peace, and since there is such a diversity of opinion between young and old since the revolution of Jan. 30, 1933, it is better to let the representatives of the different sections of the populations speak for themselves.

Individual Opinions

"The German people want war?" asked my barber amazedly, as he snipped rather deeply behind the back of my ear. "Ach, Unsinn (nonsense). We know what war means. We had inflation and poverty after the last. I was at Verdun; don't talk to me about war. Besides, against whom are we going to fight?"

"It is commonly reported abroad that you are busily preparing for the next war," I interpolated.

"Preparing for war? Rubbish! All we ask is a square deal—to be treated not as 'Dreck' (dirt), but as equals. Hasn't Hitler said often enough that we want peace? You people abroad must believe him. He is sincere."

"Germany a Poor Country"

The ordinary man in the street who has strong, but vague nationalist sentiments and is soaked through with official propaganda about "Friede mit Ehre" (Peace with Honor) will generally express himself as did an employee of one of the biggest electrical concerns here: "It's laughable. Germany can't make war. She's a poor country. Besides, Adolf Hitler has been himself a common soldier, and he knows what life in the trenches means. It is a pity some of the 'old fellows' at the helm in other states hadn't had the same experience!"

At a social evening recently given by a party leader, our table was full

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Life Aboard the Queen Mary Almost the Same as Ashore

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Aboard the Queen Mary on Her Maiden Voyage

Life in this floating city has been very much like life ashore except that the leisure class is out of all proportion to the total population.

That is, it was almost like being ashore until the Queen Mary came within sight of shore. There we became aware we really had been on an epic voyage.

"Why, you'd think they were greeting an American ship! This was worth coming for!" exclaimed a delighted young Englishman gazing from the promenade deck and filling his ears with the roar of welcome as the flagship of Britain's merchant marine steamed up the Hudson River to an accompaniment of screaming and bellowing whistles, whirring airplanes, spouting fireboats and shouting humanity on tugs, excursion boats and piers. New York has given rousing receptions to other queens of the sea, but never with quite the deep enthusiasm and apparent feeling of kinship manifest in the cheering for the Queen Mary.

Sea Seems Far Away

With so much to see inside, many passengers probably had given little more than a glance to the view outside till then. The whole trend of luxury-ship construction appears to be to make people forget they are on the water, even when perhaps the sea is what they wanted to see. The ocean seems a long way off when you walk up the broad stairways or through the spacious lounges into the center promenade deck, which with its shops, library and so forth approximates the Main Street of a town. The illusion is favored both by the steadiness underfoot and by the fact that even the outer promenade deck is glassed in.

If one would buck some of the gusty winds associated with nautical life he must go up to the sun or sports deck. There one gets a splendid view of the sea and the far horizon, but if he looks down over the side he discovers he is indeed a long way from the water. It is like looking out from the seventh or eighth floor of the modern skyscraper. For all the intentness with which Europeans on board gazed at the towers of Babylon-on-the-Hudson, this ship is itself something of a seagoing skyscraper.

Like Skyscraper on End

Set on end, its prow would tower 1018 feet into the air or approximately the height of the Chrysler building. Even its altitude of 234 feet from keel to masthead is not to be disdained. One's respect for the marine architecture, engineering and workmanship that fashioned the Queen Mary mounts enormously when it is recalled that all this structure must be knit with the steel-ribbed strength and yet the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 2, 1936

Travel Talks	5
Sports Page	6
Aviation Comment	7
The Home Forum	8
The Availability of Truth [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Education Page	12
Financial Pages	14 and 15
News of Art, Music and the Theater	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

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Coalition Ticket Urged on GOP By New York Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2 — With the hegira to the Republican national convention in Cleveland led by Charles D. Hilles and Mrs. Ruth Pratt, national committee members, on today, the Herald Tribune, rock-ribbed Republican newspaper, is out with an editorial urging the Grand Old Party to nominate a coalition ticket to oppose the New Deal in 1936.

Recalling that it is older by 13 years than the Republican Party and aided in the formation of the new party in the 1850's, the newspaper declares that "a rebirth of the party must take place today if it is to continue to serve the nation in the spirit in which it was founded."

Responsibility Cited

"The candidates named at Cleveland next week will be candidates not only of the Republican Party, but of millions of Democrats who distrust the Roosevelt Administration," it says. "We urge the convention to name their ticket and write their platform to represent this fact.

"We ask, first, that a Democrat be named for the Vice-Presidency. His nomination offers the one clear way of symbolizing to the voter what is happening. He should be a Democrat who has made plain his loyalty to the American system. He should have a national reputation and be of presidential stature—a Democrat such as Senator Byrd, former Governor Ely, Newton D. Baker or Lewis Douglas. With this nomination there should go a pledge that the best ability of the country, regardless of party lines, will be united in the coming Administration."

The Herald Tribune holds that there is "immediate political sense behind this demand."

Long Fight Ahead

"The present struggle will not be over in November, even if the Republicans win both the Presidency and the House of Representatives," it continues. "They cannot possibly win the Senate until 1940. A Republican President elected this fall must serve four years with the Democratic upper chamber. A friendly Vice-President presiding over that body could do much to secure co-operation."

The Herald Tribune calls for not only a national ticket, but a national platform, declaring that the convention "should forget party shibboleths and seek to solve the problems of today with the wisdom of today."

"Also essential to the rebirth of the party is a pledge against monopoly," it holds.

Warning Against Bosses

"Fortunately for the country, the Cleveland convention will be unique in personnel," it concludes. "Most of the bosses have passed out of the picture. The few that remain have scant votes with which to make or mar. A free and representative gathering of young Republicans will have it in their power to rebuild the party upon its old foundations. The country faces a crisis, the gravest in its long history. The responsibility of the Cleveland delegates is heavy. May they meet it wisely and boldly."

Mrs. Pratt and Mr. Hilles, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the Republican State Committee, left here for Cleveland last night as the advance guard of the New York State delegation. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General under President Hoover and Republican leader in Ohio, also left here yesterday for the convention city.

There will be 180 delegates and alternates from New York State in Cleveland and the job of taking care of them is a big one, according to unofficial canvasses these delegates will support Mr. Hilles and Mrs. Pratt for re-election, the pre-Hilles-Pratt contingent from New York being sufficiently strong to ride down the opposition among a small group of young Republicans and partisans of Senator William E. Borah, who are calling for their ousting, and new representation for the Empire State in the national committee.

A New Deal Is Asked

Acme

Bulgaria's King Confers

King Boris Is Shown Discussing Affairs of State With High Officials

Senate Clears Decks For Battle on Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

the House, where prompt compromise of differences is expected.

The Senate warmed up to the tax fight as it met for the session's final drive today.

It was confronted by a majority report of its finance committee recommending the compromise bill, and submitted by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah; a minority report from the same committee, framed and prepared by Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Ala. in behalf of himself and Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin; and with a Republican minority bloc which had met earlier in the day to discuss its strategy for the impending contest.

Furthermore, through interviews and floor statements, Senator James Couzens (D) of Mich. had served notice that if the compromise agreement is not accepted he will support other colleagues in a debate which will involve interminable delays and certainly prevent early adjournment.

Two final imponderables were the House, which may or may not back down before the Senate on its own widely different tax measure, and the White House, where Mr. Roosevelt may say the final word on the whole matter.

Claims for Compromise

The finance committee majority report asserted the compromise tax bill would raise $829,000,000 additional revenue.

"This is $26,000,000 more than the House bill," it stated, "and will amply take care of the permanent revenue of $620,000,000 requested by the President, and the temporary revenue for the next fiscal year."

The minority report, on the other hand, urged the Senate to adopt its substitute providing the administration's high graduated taxes up to 42½ per cent on undivided corporate income.

Provisions of Bill

Here is the final tax scheme, as drafted by the committee majority, known as the "compromise plan" and likely to be adopted by the Senate ultimately. The estimates of yield are those of the Treasury, to which the committee would add $78,000,000:

Graduated tax on corporations (15½ to 18 per cent)	$215,000,000
7 per cent tax on undistributed profits	217,000,000
Normal tax on dividends at 4 per cent	90,000,000
Changing rule as to liquidations	33,000,000
Foreign corporations	4,000,000
Strengthening sec. 102 of existing law	40,000,000
Imposing taxes on certain oils	10,000,000
Taxing sale of oil leases at 30 per cent	10,000,000
Increasing surtax 1 per cent ($6000—$50,000 incomes)	50,000,000
Windfall of 80 per cent on "unjust enrichment"	82,000,000
Grand total	$751,000,000

The Senate Republicans at their caucus today for the most part agreed to vote against additional taxes at the present time, despite demands of outside leaders for a balanced budget. They will assert that no tax bill is necessary if the New Deal would cut expenditures, and that the present revenue measure is unsatisfactory. Republicans will vote against the Black substitute, it is understood, and also oppose the committee compromise on the final vote.

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Bulgarians Urge Boris to Restore Old Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., June 2—The movement toward democracy in Bulgaria has been given a new impetus by the vigorous letter which a group of political leaders representing most of the former parties have just addressed to King Boris.

They assert that the nation demands restoration of the constitution, which was abolished two years ago by a group of military revolutionaries and a return to representative government. The political leaders appeal to the King to make this return to democracy on his own initiative and hint that if he does not do so the people will take matters into their own hands.

In certain circles the opposition to King Boris is growing. Pamphlets are being circulated in which the people are being urged to take up arms and drive the King from his throne. They are believed to emanate from a group of army officers. Circles connected with Col. Damyan Veltcheff, now serving a life sentence in prison for conspiring against the King, have become more active again and in co-operation with extreme left wing Agrarians are trying to regain power.

In order to establish friendly contact with leaders of the old political parties abolished by the revolutionary government of army officers two years ago, the Prime Minister, George Kioseivanoff, invited them to a banquet, but they refused to appear. In addition, the old Macedonian revolutionary organization is circulating a secret pamphlet throughout the country written by the revolutionary chief, Ivan Michailoff, himself.

Both right and left wing groups are vigorously working for domination, Socialists, Communists, Radicals, Democrats and some Agrarians are trying to form a common people's front — as in France — against Fascism and the dictatorial groups.

League Defender Clears Capitalism As Agency of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 1—Capitalism is not responsible for war, Dr. Jacob Viner, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, told the League of Nations Society of Canada at their annual convention here.

Discussing the "theories of the alleged failure of the League," Dr. Viner said that one school ascribed the failure to insure peace to a belief that war was an inevitable development of the capitalist system and could not be eradicated by imposing upon that system a political superstructure. "They speak," he said, "as if the elimination of capitalism would decrease the dangers of war, but there is nothing in the history of war that shows any affiliation between capitalism and war except in a negative way."

Support for League

War is by no means a result of capitalism, but rather a survival of the relic of feudalism and a mob phenomenon," Dr. Viner said. "I claim," he declared, "that in the last 150 years wars have been less numerous than before, and the one positive contribution of capitalism to wars is that it has made the means of killing men much more efficient than in the past. There is no reason to suppose that in eliminating capitalism you eliminate wars."

He firmly believed in the setting up of machinery to enforce a peaceful solution of every international problem and that with the maximum of justice possible under the circumstances, and he believed that the League would eventually accomplish this.

World Policy Needed

"If the League has failed it has failed by a very narrow margin and it has come sufficiently close to justify a second chance. For the distant future there is no reason why you should not be as optimistic as you like," said Dr. Viner, adding:

"Under the circumstances it is unbelievable the world will renounce an experiment that came so close to success. If the League dies something like it will take its place, but there may be a world war in the interval."

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the society, declared that "the center of our foreign policy should be the maintenance and promotion of the ideals of the League of Nations. If we stand by these we shall have not only greater security abroad but the way of solidifying and unifying our people at home."

New Third Fleet Formed by Japan To 'Aid Training'

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—Naval officials announced today formation of a new third Japanese fleet achieved by splitting the first fleet into two parts.

Of the four battleships in the old first fleet, two will form the nucleus of the new naval division while the other two remain as the backbone of the original command.

Naval authorities said the reorganization was due to technical reasons, principally to facilitate training and give more admirals experience in commanding squadrons.

They denied expressions by some of the more sensational newspapers that the change was connected with the termination of the international naval treaties Dec. 31.

Formation of a third aviation squadron consisting of a seaplane tender and two destroyers was also announced.

The reorganizations were characterized as "unimportant" since they do not increase the number of warships in commission. Authorities pointed out a third fleet had been formed frequently in the past for the purpose of naval maneuvers.

Risk of Naval Race Seen in British Action

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Action by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Monsell, in seeking freedom from the limitations of the 1930 London naval treaty in the matter of destroyers, is regarded here as running the risk of starting the long-feared naval race.

Mr. Baldwin, in his statement in the House of Commons, dodged committing himself on similar invoking of the escalator clause with respect to cruisers—five of which the British must scrap by the year-end unless cruiser restrictions likewise are scrapped.

Under the 1930 treaty the British Empire was allotted 339,000 tons of completed cruisers by the end of 1936. Because of recent shipbuilding, and the decision to retain three big cruisers nearing the over-age limits, the British tonnage now is considerably in excess of the permitted maximum.

The escalator or escape clause of the 1930 treaty can be invoked by any power believing its position and requirements of national security to be materially affected by new construction of a non-signatory power.

G. O. P. Coalition Plan Gets Cool Reception

(Continued from Page 1)

estimates, issued from the Landon headquarters here, gave Governor Landon 179 votes actually pledged to him on the first ballot, and predicted that as many as 338 would be rolled up on that ballot by the inclusion of unpledged voters already leaning toward him.

The Landon supporters are among the strongest advocates of the Vandenberg boom for second place, believing that he would bring great force to the ticket, shouldering much of the active, aggressive speechmaking from Governor Landon, who—it is indicated—now leans more toward a front-porch campaign for himself, with occasional deviations.

However, it is probable that the second place will be held open until the Cleveland convention. The Landon managers have now contacted at least four principal contenders, and will probably get in touch with others. Chronologically, those they are reported to have contacted are: Representative James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y.; Gov. H. Styles Bridges of N. H.; Senator Vandenberg and Mr. Douglas. There is also a boom for Robert A. Taft, Ohio's "favorite son" candidate, which has its advocates.

Vandenberg Is Favored

Of these prospective tickets, a Landon-Vandenberg grouping finds highest favor with political observers here, although the possibilities of a Landon-Douglas ticket are seriously weighed. Senator Vandenberg himself gave strong support to this coalition idea when he said in his radiocast that success for his party in November would be a "joint victory of Republicans and Democrats against a common enemy which is in effect a third party—the Roosevelt party."

"It will be a coalition victory," he added, "and then it ought to be in effect, if not in form, a coalition administration under Republican auspices to save the American system."

Senator Vandenberg defined his own attitude toward the presidential nomination by saying that he had not sought convention delegates, that "plenty of other able Republicans, whom I highly honor, have been taking the issues to the country, but I have thought that I could best render immediate service by pursuing these same major attacks and disclosures on the floor of the Senate."

Compromise Possible

Thus the Michigan Senator kept his way open to a possible compromise dark-horse nomination, both by praising the other candidates and by pointing to his own record in Senate leadership. He denied talk that he apprehended defeat in 1936, and was waiting for 1940, saying: "If the Republican convention produces an aggressive, fighting leadership which knows what is wrong with Washington and isn't afraid to say so in specific terms, and if the convention produces a rationally liberal platform which fits our traditions to our necessities, the Republican Party can win and will win."

Senator Vandenberg defined his conception of liberalism as "a fundamentalist who declines to be static. A liberal knows that all change is not progress. He also knows that all progress is not heresy so he blends the two. For example, he believes that there must be a constantly broadening sense of social responsibility in government. But he also believes that we can meet this responsibility without floundering into New Deal collectivism or state socialism.

"There certainly is nothing truly 'liberal' about ripping into the Constitution of the United States or contemptuously referring to it as an instrument of 'horse and buggy days' as the President has done.

What Is a Liberal

"There is nothing 'liberal' in asking Congress to ignore the plain implications of the Constitution as the President did with the Guffey Bill. He told Congress not to allow any doubts about its constitutionality to interfere with its passage.

"The man on the street may not know it yet—but the Constitution and the Supreme Court are all that finally stand between him and his loss of free speech, free press, free assembly, free petition, free elections, free religious worship and a thousand other precious rights which still distinguish America from old-world dictatorships. Liberals will preserve these rights even with their lives."

At the same time, Senator Vandenberg refused to condemn everything done by the Roosevelt Administration—in tune with the Landon attitude toward the New Deal—and praised the federal deposit insurance system, inaugurated under his name, and, he declared, in spite of the President. But Senator Vandenberg condemned in strongest terms waste and extravagance, broken platform promises. He urged home rule for relief, on the basis of grant-in-aid to the states.

In tariff policy, Senator Vandenberg termed himself a protectionist, saving the American market for Americans. To solve the farm problem, he urged prohibition of farm imports, and to guarantee the farmer American prices on what he exports, exporting surpluses "in foreign trade for the best prices obtainable."

Iowa Results

As the votes are counted in Iowa today, Senator Lester J. Dickinson, sharp critic of the New Deal, appears to have won renomination against a big field. In returns from 1075 of the State's 2442 precincts, Senator Dickinson has 48,736 votes against 25,864 for former Senator Smith W. Brookhart, his nearest contender.

Gov. Clyde L. Herring led the Democratic nomination, to oppose Senator Dickinson. In 1223 precincts he had 34,958 votes against 23,974 for Rep. Hubert Utterback. Lieut. Gov. Nels Kraschel is leading Richard Mitchell, state supreme court justice, for the Democratic nomination for governor, while George Wilson, Des Moines, led James M. Grimes, also from Des Moines, for the Republican nomination.

Indiana Convention

On Wednesday Indiana Republicans will choose their 28 delegates at a state convention. They are expected to be uninstructed. Disputes involving 56 votes in seven states and two territories, will be tackled by the Republican National Committee, meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday.

The Landon leaders' recapitulation of the delegates chosen, showing only those bindingly pledged on the first ballot, without dispute, follows:

Uninstructed	530
Landon	179
Borah	46
Knox	21
Taft	46
Vandenberg	38
Nice	16
Division in Illinois	57
Indiana—to be chosen	28
Contested	40
Total	1001

The 179 total for Landon is taken from Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. It is expected to be much larger by addition of considerable groups of now uninstructed delegates. The estimates are contested by other candidates, notably that of Colonel Knox's total, which is figured without including at least 33 votes from Illinois.

Defends Big Navy

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Viscount Monsell

British First Lord of the Admiralty

Blow to Reform, Lehman's View Of Pay Law Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2—Disappointment over the setback given to labor legislation in New York State by a 5-4 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which voided the state minimum wage law yesterday, was expressed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, today. Both described the court's ruling as a definite blow to the movement for industrial reform here.

"I know what it will mean to thousands of women and children in the State who need protection and would have been protected under the law," Governor Lehman said. "I am deeply disappointed in the decision."

Discrimination Charged

Mr. Andrews stressed that women and children thus were denied legal powers to fix a fair rate of return for their labor, while the courts had established the right of railroads and public utility companies to establish minimum rates for the public services they provide. He declared that such discrimination was unjust.

"Millions of women whose necessity makes them unable to bargain effectively with employers to obtain wages amounting to a fair return for services are denied protection as a result of the decision," Commissioner Andrews continued. "This leaves to public and private relief agencies the responsibility of making up the budget deficits resulting from incomes of $2 to $5 a week.

"What is more menacing is that these employers will now become the pace setters for other employers who would like to pay decent wages, but who will be under compulsion to slash wages in order to meet the competition offered by the minority."

Amendment Urged

Through the entire state, persons interested in social reform were disturbed by the decision.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, emphasized that the decision brought into greater prominence "the necessity of a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to legislate in accordance with the present and future economic needs of the country."

Mrs. E. M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and a member of the New York State Minimum Wage Board, also suggested a change in constitutional procedure was necessary to insure social justice. She said the majority decision had read the tenth amendment out of the Constitution.

George A. Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, predicted that labor would not "lie down in the face of this decision," adding that minimum wage legislation was socially necessary.

N. Y. High Court Upholds Ban on Alienation Suits

NEW YORK, May 29 — The constitutionality of State Senator John J. McNaboe's statute outlawing court actions for alienation of affection, criminal conversation, and breach of promise to marry was upheld in a 4 to 1 decision by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court here today.

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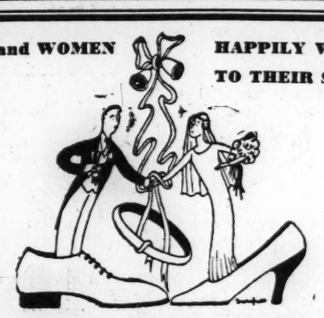

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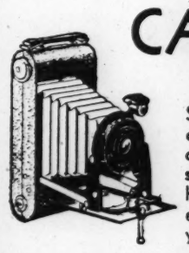

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Supreme Court Raises Bans on Wage Fixing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—By a 5-to-4 decision the Supreme Court has barred off an area in which Congress and the 48 states are forbidden entry under the Constitution as now interpreted—the imposition of minimum wage laws for workers.

By throwing out the New York minimum wage law for women and children yesterday, the court has set up a "keep out!" sign in this legal territory.

Coming on the heels of the Guffey Coal decision a fortnight ago, also decided 5-to-4, no apparent constitutional authority now exists, whether in the Government as a whole or in its component parts, the states, for the regulation of wages. The only exception is in businesses "impressed with the public interest."

Sweeping Decision

For a decision anywhere near as sweeping in its social aspects, observers were forced back to 1918 and the court's 5-to-4 rejection of the Federal Child Labor Act, which imposed a final ban on governmental efforts to end child labor short of a constitutional amendment. That ban, however, left the way open for state action against child labor, while yesterday's decision, on the contrary, shut the door not only, by implication, to federal action, but specifically to the states as well. At the same time it toppled over the whole current structure of minimum wage legislation which has produced laws in 17 different states. Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau, Department of Labor, said the decision would affect 3,000,000 working women.

The internal evidence of the three separate opinions accompanying the court's decision yesterday indicated the bitterest sort of dissension among the nine judges. The four minority members of the so-called "liberal" group, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo lashed the majority opinion with a scathing vigor which bordered on indignation. Mr. Justice Stone virtually accused the majority of following its own personal economic predilections in throwing out the law.

Blow at New Deal

The case at issue was not a New Deal case, but might well have been, since it closely resembled the social legislation forthcoming from Washington. Furthermore, the court's action affected forthcoming or proposed New Deal experiments, and definitely blocked the way to almost any sort of future federal wage legislation, just as the Guffey coal case a fortnight ago banged the door to regulation of wages, hours and relations between employers and employees in mining and manufacturing.

The court in effect stated that there is no authority which can regulate the wage relationships of employer and employee. Both are guaranteed the right of freedom of contract by the Constitution without any restraints imposed by the Government, state or federal. In the legal sense, the threadbare laundry woman and the gouging employer are held to be exactly equal before the law, and the state may not intervene to restrict the constitutional liberty of the former to accept starvation wages, if she sees fit.

The decision in the case, which is destined to go down in history under the name of Morehead vs. Tipaldo, brought forth the closest kind of division in the courts from first to last. The New York Minimum Wage Law was originally held invalid by the New York Court of Appeals on March 3, the judges dividing 4 to 3. The Supreme Court split 5 to 4, yesterday, and it harked back for its precedent to its own action in 1923 in throwing out a federal minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia, in a case known as Adkins vs. Children's Hospital.

Early Case Recalled

The Adkins case was decided 5 to 3 with Mr. Justice Brandeis not participating. Four of the judges who made up the majority in the Adkins case, Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler, were present in the conservative majority again today. Mr. Justice Roberts took the place on the conservative side of Mr. Justice McKenna in 1923. Chief Justice Taft dissented in the 1923 case just as Chief Justice Hughes did yesterday, and was accompanied by Justices Holmes and Sanford. Mr. Justice Brandeis took no part in that case at that time because his daughter was a member of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board.

The majority laid down the rule yesterday that minimum wages may not be imposed by any authority if there is any curtailment of freedom on the part of employers and employees to make their own contracts, a freedom which the court held is covered under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This amendment guarantees the individual against deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

"Labor Will Fight On"

Comment on the opinion was immediate and widespread in the capital today as its sense was grasped, despite the fact that it was not a direct New Deal issue. Organized labor quickly sensed the defeat it had sustained, and William Green, head of the A. F. of L., issued a deprecatory statement winding up with the announcement that "labor will fight on."

The final nature of the decision was frequently commented upon. It was recognized that nothing more could be done in this avenue of proposed social reform short of a change in the Constitution or in the membership of the court. The latter, of course, might be nearer than the former.

Yesterday's opinion did not affect the right of states to fix minimum wage laws for children. Only that part of the New York law which concerned adult women was passed upon, and the balance of the law must be tested in a later case.

The majority followed closely the reasoning of the Adkins case 16 years ago and found no ground for distinguishing the recent New York law from the old invalidated District of Columbia law.

Minority Views

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes wrote the major dissenting opinion, concurred in by the three other minority judges. A supplementary dissenting opinion was also written by Mr. Justice Stone in behalf of the latter three judges, going beyond the views of the Chief Justice both in arguments and in strength of language. The Chief Justice based his dissent chiefly on the ground that the New York case was different and distinguishable from the Adkins case; but the Stone opinion assailed the reasoning in the Adkins case, and urged a wholly different approach to the whole subject of the due process clause of the Constitution along the so-called "liberal" path.

Twenty-one foreign countries, "including Great Britain and its four commonwealths," have embarked on wage legislation to correct social maladjustments, he declared. Any should the American Congress and the state legislatures be debarred from entering the same vital field?

The decision yesterday added impact to the whole series of divided opinions which have come from the Supreme Court in the term just concluded. Not in recent history has the Court been so riven, or has the cleavage been so close and consistent along the lines of conservatives versus liberals. Again and again great matters of constitutional law have been determined by a hair's breadth of a 5 to 4, or 6 to 3 opinion.

This in turn has emphasized the sweeping effects on the course of future constitutional law which a change in membership of one or two judges would make in the outcome. Each side of the divided court has been able to martial impressive precedents for its particular stand, till the result, as in the minimum-wage case yesterday, seemed to hinge on the personal predilections and approach of the justice rather than on any definitive rule of constitutional argument.

A striking consequence of the decision yesterday was to block the door to state action, as well as federal action, in the field of wage legislation. Most of the important anti-New Deal decisions in the term just closed have indicated that what the Federal Government could not do the state governments might undertake. But in this instance, the case was brought under a state law, and the states of Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island intervened in behalf of New York to support the invalidated legislation.

Furthermore, advocates of states' rights have frequently urged interstate compacts as a superior alternative to federal control over social and economic matters. However, in this instance, an agreement to fix minimum wages was part of the pending New England interstate compact.

As against the position of the states in the minimum wage law, however, briefs were submitted by the New York State Hotel Association, National Woman's Party, National Association of Women Lawyers, and others, urging the rejection of the New York statute.

The court's sweeping decision yesterday makes an exception to businesses "impressed with the public interest" in the matter of regulating wages. Hours of work in occupations "where work of long continued duration is detrimental to health" have been excluded from previous Supreme Court edicts.

The majority opinion bases its argument on the Adkins case, that "the right to make contracts about one's affairs is part of the liberty protected by the due process clause" and that "within this liberty are provisions of contracts between employer and employee fixiing the wages to be paid."

Mr. Justice Butler said that physical differences between men and women may be recognized in matters of hours of work, or conditions of employment, but not on wages. Women of mature age, he said, may not be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract, any more than men can be. He pointed out that the decision did not affect the right to fix wages for minors.

Women's Legal Status

The question of woman's legal position as workers was discussed again and again in the case. It was this issue which brought the National Woman's Party into the picture. If there are minimum wage laws for women, its leaders argued, there should be the same for men. Social reformers fully agree with this, but have pressed the minimum wage laws for women and children because the law has long recognized a peculiar responsibility for them. Expressing this view, in an unusually strong dissent, the Chief Justice declared:

"I can find nothing in the Federal Constitution which denies to the state the power to protect women from being exploited by overreaching employers through the refusal of a fair wage as defined in the New York statute and ascertained in a reasonable manner by competent authority."

The Stone dissent went even further. Indignation ran through the opinion, in such declarations as:

"There is grim irony in speaking of the freedom of contract of those who, because of their economic necessities, give their service for less than is needful to keep body and soul together."

Or again:

"It is not for the courts to resolve doubts whether the remedy by wage regulation is as efficacious as many believe. . . . The legislature must be free to choose unless government is to be rendered impotent."

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Life Aboard Liner Like Being Ashore

(Continued from Page 1)

elasticity to ride out a hurricane, stretching her length over the crests of six or more waves at once, and powered with a mountain of boilers and engines to drive her through the water at around 30 knots or nearly 35 miles an hour.

During the five days from Southampton to pierhead in New York, counting three meals a day and not including teas, more than 43,000 meals were served to passengers and members of the crew combined. And we did not sight a single grocery store on the way, except the huge coolers and storerooms of meat, fresh vegetables and other foods on board.

So the Queen Mary, with its 1800 guests, is quite a vast hotel. Telephones in all the first-class cabins represent one new hotel touch. Many kinks in matters of service have to be worked out in an undertaking so complicated as caring for a community of 3000 persons. The distances are considerable from the kitchens to the farther end of the dining rooms and the cabins, so the stewards, stewardesses and the new deck waiters for meals in cabins have their hands full. Whatever the gayety of maiden voyages, they are no picnic from the staff's point of view. There are new routines to work out with a full passenger list on the voyage and banquets to serve during the few days in port.

The radio room probably never again will have such demands placed on it as in this voyage. Engineers undoubtedly are at work on vibration from the propellers, which some noticed in tourist-class sections, but after all, the remarkable thing is that it has been so well overcome, when one considers that a single one of the four propellers must weigh 35 tons and pound the water at a rate of 180 revolutions a minute in order to turn out the speed modern travel demands.

Comment in general has been favorable, some of it highly laudatory, of the taste shown in the decoration of the ship. Two themes give a unity to the artistry throughout. One is the use of modern design but with a certain restraint and refinement. The other is the extensive use of fireproofed wood of more than 50 varieties for wall coverings, showing great beauty and variety of grain and in some instances forming a delicate marquetry. Credit for harmonizing the many works and types of art is given to Benjamin Wister Morris of New York.

Much has been written about the paintings and reliefs, but something might be said also for the examples of exceptional and artistic photography with which odd corners of corridors are decorated. An aquarium in the wall of the cabin-class children's room is another unusual touch. There also has been a great amount of printing art employed in the numbers of richly-illustrated souvenir booklets which have been distributed, reproducing the art panels of the public rooms.

For the most part, it has been a quiet crowd that has celebrated and enjoyed the Queen Mary's maiden voyage. The restraint which tempers the highest British enthusiasm has been evident even from the send-off at Southampton, where the thousands who lined the shores and the rails of excursion boats expressed their interest more by their presence than by noise.

Yet there has been plenty of eagerness as to whether the ship would break the record for fast passage over the Atlantic. Sir Percy Bates, chairman of Cunard-White Star, Ltd., was ultra-cautious in his forecasts, and the wisdom of this was borne out when he encountered fog off the Grand Banks. But the ship has given an indication of what is in her, and there is little question but that she was trying for a good mark, for when news men visited the turbine rooms the gages and charts showed propeller speeds of from 180 to 192 revolutions a minute, whereas 173 is counted full speed and 200 is the top for which she is documented.

Laymen could sense the speed merely by the rate at which the sea raced past the portholes. Others leaned over the bow to enjoy the fine sight of the high, powdery-looking spray rolled up as the ship's nose cut the water. This, by the way, due to the arrangement of decks, is a special prerogative of third-class passengers. The feather of foam swept far out abeam and to the stern as the ship made its best time.

Federal Funds Boost Florida Music Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Federal funds are making it possible for many Florida residents to derive greater benefits from music. Three Federal Music Project Orchestras have been organized in Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami, the State's largest cities, and, under capable conductors, are playing symphonic programs.

Recently these three orchestras were combined under Dr. Clarance Carter Nice, state director for the federal project, and toured the State as the Florida Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. Nice directed 110 players in seven concerts during the eight-day tour.

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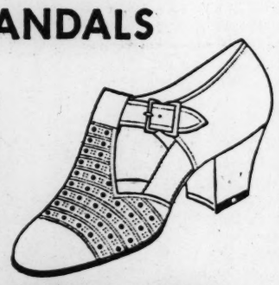

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Low Fare Rush Waited by Roads; Suit Held Back

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—While the reduced fares inaugurated yesterday on 23 eastern railroads apparently whetted the public's appetite for rail travel, passenger experts of leading systems said it would take several days to determine the effects of the lower rates.

At the offices of the New York Central, it was said: "There was greatly increased interest and activity in the passenger business; but no comparable figures are available, owing to the return flow of holiday travel. It is too early to make an accurate appraisal."

This view coincided with expressions of opinion at other systems.

While the New York Central had three extra men on duty at the information booth answering queries on the new fares, no other additions to staff were made.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reported that 20 extra ticket sellers in sleeping cars were attached to Westbound trains. It was pointed out that holiday business obscured the extent to which the fare reductions had stimulated travel.

W. B. Calloway, general passenger traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio, said: "We are ready to build up the service to meet the demand as we find it."

At the Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station were signs proclaiming the sharp fare cuts. A huge sign at Grand Central read:

"Think of it! 50 miles in fine modern coaches for $1—a thousand miles for $20."

At Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo it was reported that facilities had been arranged for heavier travel.

From Columbus, Ohio, came word that the Union Depot had handled the largest passenger traffic in years.

J. P. Corcoran, assistant general passenger agent of the "Big Four," said in St. Louis: "We expect to handle the increase in traffic with extra cars."

The headquarters of the Erie Railroad, at Cleveland, disclosed that an extra train had been placed on schedule between that city and Youngstown. The slash in fares and the Cleveland-Great Lakes Exposition to open soon were factors in the move, it was explained.

The 23 eastern roads have filed a suit in the U. S. District Court here to have the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for fare cuts cancelled. Nevertheless, it is understood that rail executives are studying the effect of the fare slashes closely before pressing the suit.

Random Sidelights of Voyage

Two outfits of kilts brightened the dress affairs of evenings aboard the Queen Mary. One was worn by A. L. McColl, chairman of the Vacuum Oil Company.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gray of Glasgow, who saw the Queen Mary take form in the stocks, her maiden voyage was also their silver wedding trip.

Sydney Harvey, 18-year-old representative of London Central Y. M. C. A., came to New York to discuss boys' club leisure activities and crime prevention, at the Boys' Exposition.

Miss Eve Becke, British broadcasting artist, accompanied by her husband, the young Count Caneva, enjoyed a little joke on the assembly in the lounge one evening that expected to hear her broadcast. The audience saw her sing into the microphone but few persons heard, for her singing is done in a very low, almost whispering tone.

Postage stamps were the only supplies that were rationed. The library and kiosk were out of colored postcards of the ship the first night. Nearly £100 worth of the £300 supply of British stamps were sold in the first 24 hours as passengers rushed to post letters and souvenir cards in the boxes that would be closed at the American three-mile limit.

Officials of the line announced that the Queen Mary handled more easily than any other big liner they have had. Pilots at Clydebank, Scotland, and Southampton, England, telegraphed their congratulations on her easy maneuvering.

One report that did not get about, except to a few members of the crew, was that a loose bit of brass in one of the turbines was responsible for the delay at Cherbourg for two hours after the tenders had left. Or maybe the ship was waiting for a deeper tide.

A bit of reassurance in the fog area was the information that two of the flotilla of motor lifeboats had been fitted not merely with radio spark sets but with radio telephone apparatus which anyone could use. Still better, by way of prevention, is the submarine signaling apparatus that detects by sound vibrations through the water even the presence of a floating hulk ahead.

New top in luxurious gadgetry—an electrically heated towel rod in some cabin bathrooms.

One of the valuable discoveries made on the trip—a £350 jewel-studded watch found by a steward after it had slipped off a lady's wrist.

Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the company, among his other distinctions has cultivated that of being able to wear his glasses probably farther down on the tip of his nose than any other living person.

There does seem to be a law of compensation at work. After traveling in Europe as a mere addition to her husband's passport, the wife of the Monitor correspondent came into her own when American landing cards were issued. The card was in her name and he was merely a member of the family.

Though her name did not appear on the passenger list, some travelers soon recognized Miss Anita Louise, who played Titania in the Hollywood production of "Midsummer Night's Dream." Miss Louise and her mother two years ago rode on the first record-breaking run of the Union Pacific streamlined train, and are now debating whether to try the dirigible Hindenburg or a small leisurely cabin steamer on their next Atlantic crossing.

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A GOOD SIGN TO LOOK FOR . . . a sign now up at Socony stations everywhere . . . sign of a better gasoline than you've ever used before . . . Socony's new Mobilgas!

MOBILGAS makes your car more exciting to drive!—Gives you smoother, quieter power from your engine.

STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS

British Defend Palestine Rule; Entire Mandate Issue Raised

GENEVA, June 2 (AP) — Great Britain, as the mandatory power for Palestine, is determined to restore order there at all costs, H. H. Trusted, attorney general for the Palestine Government, told the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission yesterday.

"His Majesty's Government will not be deflected from their policy by riots or by threats of any kind," said Mr. Trusted. He asserted police forces had been strengthened, military garrisons substantially increased, and restrictive measures taken against agitators and Arab strike leaders. After order is restored, Mr. Trusted added, a royal commission will, "without questioning the terms of the mandate," investigate the causes of unrest and the alleged grievances of either Jews or Arabs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Belief here in the possibility of an international deal of some kind over the "Mandated Territories"—wide tropical areas situated chiefly in Africa, taken by the allies from Germany after the war and now demanded back by that country—has been strengthened by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's refusal in the House of Commons on April 23 to tie the hands of his Government upon this question.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom," Mr. Baldwin said, "have frequently stated that they have not considered and are not considering the question at all. It follows that that of consultation with the Dominions has not arisen." But this was all that the Opposition could extract. On Mr. Baldwin's being pressed to say whether his announcement applied to the future as well as the present, he refused to go any further.

"I am not dealing," he said, "with the future at all."

Importance nevertheless attaches to discussions that are going on here into the whole question of what could be done to meet German demands in this respect. Here there have been several recent developments.

One of these is seen in the growing up of a new conception of world organization based upon that which, since the World War, has functioned successfully among the nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This conception is based upon the thesis that once all attempt on the part of one people to dominate another has been abandoned, mutually advantageous co-operation becomes able to replace competition as the main motive of international relations.

Left Wing Opinion

Exactly how this could be applied to the question of mandated territories without sacrificing the interests of aboriginal races inhabiting the territories concerned, has not yet been worked out.

But a considerable body of British Left Wing opinion favors the idea of using a reformed League of Nations as a repository for responsibilities of empire hitherto borne by individual states.

Thus it is contended in Labor circles here that colonies and mandated territories alike should be placed under more or less complete international control.

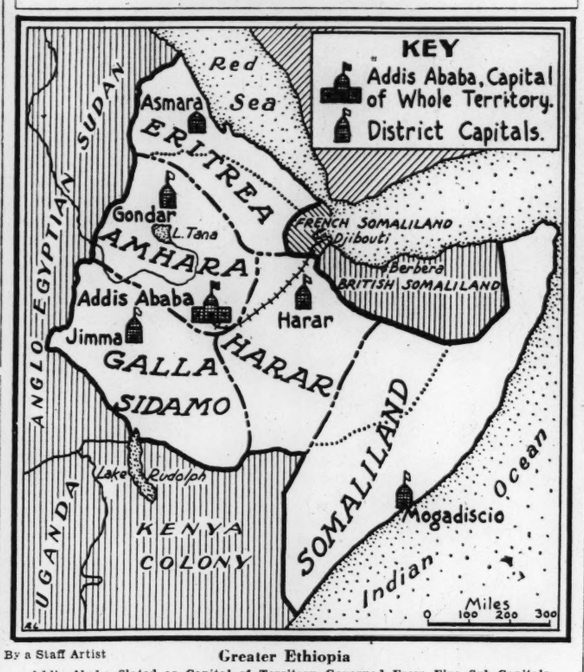
Liberals are not prepared to go so far as this ideal. They would content themselves with establishing free trade in all non-self governing areas, at the same time endeavoring by one means or another to prevent non-colony-owning from being at any disadvantage—whether material or sentimental—on this account.

Conservatives on the other hand dispute the possibility of anything of the kind, though even they in many cases, would be prepared, to consider measures for making materials more generally accessible.

Extensive information has already been collected authoritatively covering the whole question of the world sources of supply of each raw material, and of the extent to which it might be possible to safeguard the interests of noncolony owning countries in this respect. The first result has been to show that such supplies are derived far less from mandated and colonial sources than had been supposed.

Much the same applies to the extent to which mandated and colonial territories are capable of absorbing surplus population from European countries.

Italy Plans Its Empire



By a Staff Artist

Greater Ethiopia

Addis Ababa Slated as Capital of Territory Governed From Five Sub-Capitals

Italian Cabinet Backs Administrative Plan For African Colonies

ROME, June 2 (AP)—Rases, or native chieftains, were eliminated from the government of Ethiopia except in a consultative capacity yesterday by a comprehensive administrative decree approved by the Cabinet.

Italian East Africa was divided into five autonomous colonies, as follows: Eritrea, capital, Asmara; Amhara, capital, Gondar; Galla and Sidamo, capital, Jimma; Harar, capital, Harar; Somaliland, capital, Mogadiscio.

A Viceroy will rule Ethiopia, with Addis Ababa as the capital. The Viceroy will have a consultative council composed of six Italian resident merchants, farmers and manufacturers and six native chieftians. There will also be a governor's council, made up of leading officials in East Africa.

A gesture toward Egypt was seen in the restoration of the Coptic Church of Ethiopia to the Patriarchal See of Alexandria and the Egyptian Copitic Church. The connection had been broken in recent years.

Omaha University Gives Its Students Practical Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb. — The Municipal University of Omaha has joined the ranks of 40 other colleges and universities in the United States who give students an opportunity to alternate between the campus, and workshop or office.

With the co-operation of business and industrial firms it announces that a work-study curriculum will be launched with the opening of the first semester next fall.

The start planned will be a modest one compared with the University of Cincinnati with 1600 work-study students and Antioch College with 650. Not more than 50 jobs for 100 alternating students will be available the first year, J. E. Woods, work-study director, announces.

He recently completed a survey of similar plans throughout the country under direction of the local board of regents and Rowland Haynes, president of the university. Some fundamental changes in the curriculum are anticipated, they announce. Details are to be worked out during the summer.

Expulsion Threat Ignored by Lewis

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Ignoring hints of an attempt to expel him from the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis notified the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers yesterday that the steel industry would be organized into one big union whether the association consented or not.

This announcement was the latest development in the scrap between Mr. Lewis, as president of the United Mine Workers, and William Green, A. F. of L. president, over whether workers should be organized by crafts or by industries.

After denouncing the association, an A. F. of L. craft union affiliate, for its "policy of fluttering procrastination which is already responsible for the loss of some weeks and must be abandoned," Mr. Lewis agreed to discuss organization plans with an association committee on Wednesday at Washington.

Ohio Hotel Men Praise Minimum Pay Ruling

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2 (AP)—A Supreme Court decision which admittedly has the effect of invalidating Ohio's minimum wage law won praise today from Frank E. Martin, president of the Ohio Hotels Association, while officials responsible for its enforcement kept silent.

Of Ohio's law, a copy of the New York statute which the Supreme Court held unconstitutional, Mr. Martin declared:

"We feel that the decision will invalidate also the Ohio law, and if it does, we will be convinced there is some justice.

"We object to the Ohio law because, in our opinion, it gives legislative power to an appointed official. We deem this irregular."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ference with state rights it was ruled. Yesterday the Court revealed that, in its opinion, the states themselves do not have the right to fix wages.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, indicated Labor's view that the Court has now narrowed to a slit the area from which Labor may expect protection. There remains Labor's own power through trade unionism. But some commentators today purport to see in the Court's wage decision the foreshadowing of an adverse decision on the Wagner Labor bill through which the New Deal sought to buttress unionism.

A Long Struggle

For 13 years, states and socially motivated groups have sought minimum wage laws that would comply with judicial requirements. The National Consumers League promptly drew a standard law, which has served as the model for many of the 17 states with minimum wage laws.

The wage laws have been generally acclaimed. They were instrumental in dissipating sectional strife in eastern states by equalizing labor costs.

The Record

The New York law was enacted in 1933. It provided that the laundry industry should maintain a mimimum wage of a little more than $12 a week. Twenty-two thousand women and children in the industry found their average wage rise from $10.41 to $13.42. New York labor authorities held that the law stabilized the laundry industry for the first time in its history.

Joseph Tipaldo, Brooklyn laundry manager, townsman of the Schechters, challenged the law. On March 3 the New York Court of Appeals voided the law. Yesterday the United States Supreme Court upheld the New York court.

Ways Around or Through

Aware that thousands of women and children are now in the New York labor market for as low as $2 a week, a desperate quest is under way for means of providing a humane and economically stable floor for wages.

There are the following possible means:

(1) States with minimum wage laws may overhaul them in the dubious hope that they can be drafted so as to meet court requirements. (2) The sentiment for a constitutional amendment may be crystallized, and the hands of those who dodge it for the sake of political expediency may be forced. (3) Progressive forces may remain compliant until the time comes to appoint one or more justices to the Supreme Court.

A Bombshell

The dissenting decision of Justice Stone contained the amazing charge that the majority decision resulted from "personal economic predilections."

Fascism—Rises and Ebbs in Various Nations

National Socialism and Fascism made gains and lost ground variously.

Belgium, simultaneously with Paul Van Zeeland's refusal to form a coalition Cabinet, heard warnings of a Fascist danger. Belgium still rocks from the unexpected gains of the new Rexist Party in last week's election which the Socialists won. The Rexist leader, Paul Degrelle, is financed mysteriously, he would sweep the "gang of financiers from power; he has a voice that booms so loud that loudspeakers are redundant; he is, in short, gotten up after the manner of dictators.

Roumania beholds the greatest mobilization of the Peasant Party in its history more than 500,000 farmers parading and demanding that Nazi organizations be persecuted. Temporizing of certain Roumanian cliques with Germany is denounced.

Austria's Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, leader of the Fascist Heimwehr, makes overtures to National Socialism, which seeks ascendancy in Austria. The Prince merely invited Germany's official representatives in Vienna to fly with him in his plane. Yet this slight amenity is interpreted as disclosing the Prince's willingness to end his feud with Germany. Ousted from the Cabinet, given no friendly aid by Italy, the Prince may contemplate some liaison with Germany whereby his Heimwehr might advance National Socialism, provided the Prince could regain his political stature.

National Socialists in the Free City of Danzig were said to be making free with suppressing the freedom of Danzig citizens. The Foreign Policy Association, in one of its pamphlets, asserted that National Socialists were conscripting the youth of the city for the army.

League—Argentina Calls for Speedy Action

Geneva—Another unknown quantity was injected into the already complicated quadratic equation of European diplomacy. This was the demand of Argentina that the League Assembly be convoked June 16, presumably to supersede the Council as the final judge of what to do about sanctions against Italy.

It has been three weeks since Marshal Badoglio rode triumphantly into Addis Ababa on a horse of equivocal color. Since that time sanctions have continued to strain and exasperate Italy and to embarrass the sanctionist nations.

Enigma of British Policy

What policy Britain would embrace relative to sanctions has evoked endless speculation. But at no time has it occurred to any one that the great powers, that is, the League Council, would not have final disposition of the question. Now Argentina's action raises doubts; it suggests that the more democratic chamber of the League may demand to have a voice in the whole issue.

This action of Argentina ties in with the recent restlessness displayed by smaller nations over the conduct of League administration. The Balkan Entente three weeks ago criticized the great powers and asserted that they offered no protection for smaller nations. It also decided on a Balkan League for its own defense. A week or so later the prime ministers of the Baltic nations met and criticized the League's handling of the Ethiopian issue, even hinting at withdrawal from the League if matters were not improved.

A Crisis

Britain's Baldwin Government recognizes it is at a crisis. Its policy failed to save Ethiopia and to keep Italy from establishing itself near the Suez Canal. Benito Mussolini is believed to be offering Britain strong inducements to make a deal and abandon sanctions. These inducements probably include the following:

Italy guarantees that British interests in the Sudan and Egypt will be respected. Lake Tana in Ethiopia will be zealously guarded by Italy in order that it shall continue to fill Britain's Blue Nile. Italy will withdraw troops from Libya on the Egyptian border, provided Britain will reduce its Mediterranean fleet. Italy will rejoin the Stresa front to protect the "status quo" of Europe against German encroachment.

A Checkrein

These Italian inducements must glisten brightly to the British Government. But pulling against too ready submission to them is the apprehension of British statesmen that the 11,000,000 pro-Leaguers who signed the Cecil peace ballot might "avenge" abandonment of sanctions.

As Britain wrestles with its dilemma, Argentina's action suggests that diversion of the issue from the Council to the Assembly may conveniently relieve Britain from the whole onus in shaping League policy toward Italy.

Mayor to Rename Justice Kernochan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, whose term will expire on July 1, will be reappointed to the bench he now heads, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia let it be known today. Simultaneously the Mayor announced that James E. Finegan, member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, whose term expired on Sunday, had been reappointed for a full six-year term. Justice Kernochan's reappointment will be for another full 10-year term at a salary of $13,000 a year, while Mr. Finegan, as head of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, will receive $8500 a year.

Chief Justice Kernochan, although a young man, has long served in the New York City courts. He was first magistrate, then justice of Special Sessions and later chief justice. Formerly a Tammany Democrat, he split with the machine in 1932 and ran for judge of General Sessions in New York County on the Fusion ticket in 1933, but was defeated by Owen Bohan. Mr. Kernochan also is a close friend of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Finegan is an independent Democrat from Brooklyn and became active in the Fusion movement at an early date. He is one of the leading advocates of civil service reform here, and, like Mr. Kernochan, was a strong supporter of Mr. LaGuardia for Mayor in 1934.

Schuschnigg Trip To Rome Believed Sign of Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 2—The sudden departure of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg for Italy is interpreted as an indication that the new Government intends to continue the same close co-operation between Austria and Italy despite the fact that Benito Mussolini's protégé, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, has been dropped.

Prince von Starhemberg's exclusion had aroused the hope that Chancellor Schuschnigg is going to introduce democratic methods. But if so it seems certain that Premier Mussolini would support Prince von Starhemberg and the Heimwehr in opposition to the new political course here.

Clearing Up Doubts

Chancellor Schuschnigg is expected to clear up whatever doubts may exist in Rome about this and to assure the Italian Government that no change of policy has been introduced in Austria, that the dictatorship continues and that Austria is modeling its constitution on the Duce's corporative state.

In view of the important decisions soon to be taken by foreign powers concerning their relations with Italy and Germany, it is believed that the Italian-Austrian Governments will reaffirm their policy of working together in international affairs.

It can be stated, however, that Austria does not intend to leave the League of Nations even if Italy should do so.

Nazi Opposition

Meanwhile, Austrian National Socialists have issued a secret communication, in which they declare that they are unconditionally opposed to the new Schuschnigg Government. They protest against the allegedly brutal treatment by the regime of pro-German Austrians, and declare that no violence can destroy the movement toward friendship with Germany. They demand a plebiscite on the question, but insist that they have no connection with German National Socialists.

Real Labor Movement Urged

Chancellor Schuschnigg is also under fire from his own supporters. The "Freiheitsbund," or Liberty League, which is composed of Roman Catholic laborers and which helped to bring about Prince von Starhemberg's downfall, has requested the Government to adopt a democratic policy and has stated that their members would join the state militia only in case they are allowed to retain within its ranks their own workers' formation. Roman Catholic laborers declare that they will support Dr. Schuschnigg only if he favors a real Labor movement.

Socialists in their illegal weekly paper state categorically that they are opposed to the Schuschnigg dictatorship.

After Fascist State

As for the Heimwehr, a leading official told the Monitor's correspondent that the Heimwehr, under Prince von Starhemberg's leadership will work for 100 per cent Fascism for Austria, with more determination than ever.

"Our struggle is barely begun," he declared. "We left the Government so as to be free to act and shall now make Austria Fascist."

The Heimwehr, though still cooperating with the Government is really opposed to it.

Chancellor Schuschnigg announces that tax receipts are increasing and additional sums will be expended on public works, so as to give employment chiefly on railroads, telegraph lines, roads and in the army.

W1XAL

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QUICK SERVICE

Roosevelt Praises High Ideals Set By Farm Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—With their work personally commended by President Roosevelt, the 6000 delegates to the third triennial conference of the Associated Countrywomen settled down today to learn what farm women the world around are doing to lift standards of living in their home communities.

From Ceylon, from South Africa and from New England, reports revealed a sameness of purpose—keeping of the farm families content so they will stay on the land and not migrate to over-crowded cities.

Co-operation Commended

President Roosevelt addressed the women yesterday afternoon on the south lawn of the White House where they were guests at a garden party. He praised the new co-operative inclination of farmers, crediting it with having improved conditions of life in rural communities.

"Until comparatively recent years people in almost every nation believed a current saying that farmers would never be able to agree among themselves," the President told the women.

"Recent history," he went on, "has exposed the fallacy of this; we have changed it to read—farmers and farmers' wives and farmers' sons and farmers' daughters can co-operate and do co-operate.

"The very fact of this co-operation has made possible here and abroad the great progress that has been made in improving the conditions of life in rural communities.

Great Responsibility Cited

"People are prone to forget that by far the greater part of the world's population is actively engaged in agriculture or is directly dependent on the results of agriculture. This means that you ladies have a great responsibility for today and for the future; it means that you can raise not only the standards of agricultural life, but the standards of all life as well.

"For we are coming more and more to realize that the city dwellers cannot be prosperous, cannot work in their factories and their stores unless the agricultural population and those dependent on them have a greater purchasing power throughout the years.

Old Problems Remain

"Your task and mine concerns itself not only with new problems: we are confronted with the necessity of undoing past mistakes, of restoring the former gifts of nature to their former value, and of seeing to it that harmful practices of the olden days shall not be repeated.

"We are trying many new things—most of them we believe will succeed; some of them may not succeed, and in such cases we shall seek better substitutes.

"I congratulate you on this fine gathering which has exceeded our hopes both in numbers and in the scope of territory represented. We, citizens of the United States, are proud to present to you, the representatives of so many other nations, a cross-section of the farm women of our country. We are glad to have you visit the United States and, as a result of this friendly meeting, the farm life of every nation is bound to march forward with increasing efficiency and increasingly high standards."

Aids World Friendship

In the six years of its existence, the Associated Countrywomen have drawn into their organization nearly 100 large federations of country women's societies, Mrs. Alfred Watt of Canada, president, reported. "The countrywomen's movement, like a golden thread," she declared, "is weaving in and out of the world's countryside, a shining and hopeful pattern of international peace and good will."

In short reports, delegates from a score of nations told what their groups are doing to improve life for farm women. New Zealand women told how they had given dances and sold produce to send housekeepers to over 1000 remote country and slum homes to tide over emergencies.

One group of Australian countrywomen said they had co-operated in maintaining a specially-fitted railway coach for infant welfare work, while another reported that "the subject of peace has been uppermost in the minds of our members."

Reports of Progress

The Queensland Countrywomen's Association provided summer holidays for 20,000 women and children and built shark-proof bathing enclosures. A number of farm women's groups in British colonies established rest rooms in country towns for use of countrywomen. On the British Isles, old pastimes, such as quilting, folk songs and dancing and country choirs, have been revived.

In New South Wales, the countrywomen's association provides telephones at low cost within reach of all rural women. They even gave a wireless transmitting set to one community whose nearest neighbor was 300 miles away.

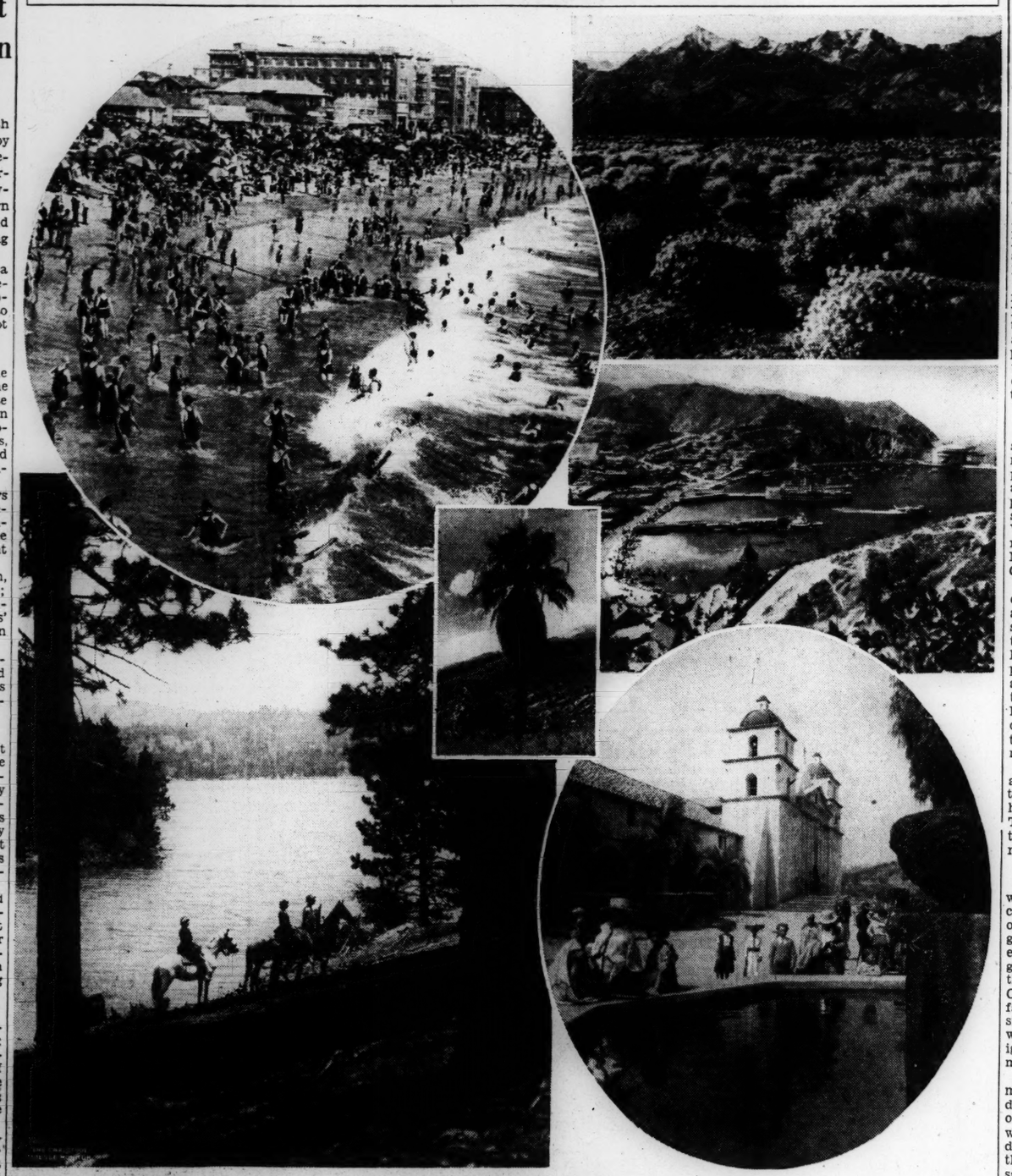
Estonia countrywomen employ 50 instructors to go about giving information on household questions, and recently have succeeded in getting homemakers represented in the Government along with other professions.

Courses in Housekeeping

To check the drift of young girls to the city, the Swiss Countrywomen's Association has provided training in housekeeping, replacing the title of "maidservant" with "house-assistant" for those who have passed the course of instruction.

Ceylon reported 16 "sanitis" or women's institutes busily at work, and India reported more than 400.

Under the Brilliant Rays of California's Summer Sun



© Henry Miller; Leland J. Burrow

Scenes in Southern California

Upper Left—Sunday at Ocean Park, Venice District of Los Angeles. Upper Right—Mojave Desert Becomes Sea of Wild Flowers in Spring Season. Center Right—Yachting in Avalon Harbor, Santa Catalina Island. Lower Left—Bridle Paths at Lake Arrowhead. Center Insert—Native California Palm, Andreas Canyon. Lower Right—Mission at Santa Barbara

Southern California Waves Cordial Welcome to Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks
—By M. LeTour—

Any season of the year is time for play in southern California. So I'm freeing my feet from tethers and striking out for the land where sunshine turns the vacationists' days into long, pleasant hours—reclining on golden beaches, strolling through orange groves, gliding over the white billows.

If one wants smart hotels and colorful resorts, with sports of all sorts, southern California offers them in volume. If the visitor wants to crane his neck in some restaurant where current movie stars toy with avocados, it can be easily arranged. Or if one is a student of broad human problems, and would study at close range some quaint fauna, he will find here an unrivaled aggregation of that subdivision of the species homo sapiens, the genus booster.

Yes, southern California is truly a golden land for the vacationer. Sunshine, beaches, oranges, and countless opportunities, all golden, for the summer and winter recreation seeker are the order in this favored region.

Speaking of the genus booster, one meets many representatives of this fellow whether interested in ethnology or not.

At Santa Monica someone probably will remind you that here, where the mountains meet the sea, can be found all things for which Europe and America are famous. With a little coaxing, he might be willing to sell you a beach lot. Another will tell you that the oil prospectors "ain't found nothing yet," and he can let you in on a really coming field. And all will blandly join in assuring you that, now you have once seen the glories of sunny southern California, all other parts of the jolly old world will forever seem comparatively, nay, absolutely drab, and in the end you will sell what you have and migrate to this southwestern shore.

The booster may evoke your admiration or your mirth, but if you analyze the situation at all you will be forced to admit that to him goes much of the credit for southern California as she is. Here nothing which may be organized and ordered and promoted—in short, boosted—has been allowed to develop in a natural or haphazard manner. And it has not by any means been the profit motive which has entirely underlain the work. An amazing zeal for their adopted locale animates the transplanted middle westerners who make up the bulk of the population, and has resulted in a sort of enlightened sectionalism which, while generally scorning all other places, nevertheless joins readily and effectively in numerous programs for community betterment.

You should have little trouble flattering the booster into quiescence, for you are certain to find much to praise in southern California. Despite the booster's assurance, I have heard many a local dweller, disappointed with his lot, planning to scrape together "just enough to return to Iowa." But I have never met a visitor to southern California who was not having a good time. There is so much to do, so much to see, and such a diversity of attractions. . . .

* * *

At just this season of the year, however, I believe it is important for one to consider the effect of one's entrance into the region. Do not for instance, make the mistake I did when I first introduced my lady to this region.

After several weeks in San Francisco, we took a night train to Los Angeles, arriving in mid-morning of an oppressively hot, close day in the city's most uninviting industrial district. Although it was an unfortunate entrance, the many beauty spots in and about this section soon helped us to erase our first impressions.

If one must go from San Francisco southward, go by daylight, and enjoy the beautiful 400 miles or so of California between. Their introduction to southern California will then be Santa Barbara, one of the most charming of little cities, ideally located between high mountains and the intensely blue waters of the Santa Barbara channel. If it can possibly be arranged, tour from this city down along the coast to Santa Monica, and then dip inland to Hollywood and Los Angeles.

In fact, it is only by automobile or bus that one can hope to see much of southern California easily and at its best, and my idea of the best entrance is to come by motor, from the East, in wintertime. Then, from a frozen mountain pass you may descend rapidly into the fragrance of blossoming orange groves, and palm trees a few short miles from winter will seem almost magical. Or, motoring westward in summertime, you may cross scorching desert lands to descend suddenly into the ever temperate coastal cities. This contrast is most acute if you cross torrid Imperial Valley, labor up the desolate eastern slope of the Coast Range, and then descend through green forests to the delightful climate of charming San Diego.

But by whatever route you come, when once you find yourself in southern California you will need no guidebook. Every booster will join in directing you from one delight to another, and whatever your interests you are bound to enjoy yourself.

Visitors to southern California should make it a point to visit Catalina Island, where glass bottom boats reveal the habits of funny looking sea life. Here also may be seen the antics of flying fish as they swoop high above the sea like tiny gliders, only to plunge gracefully back into their watery home.

The two-hour sail from Wilmington is a treat in itself, let alone the many attractions awaiting the visitor on the Island. The traveler, in some degree, will obtain a South Sea isle flavor from this mountainous island because of the coral beds and submarine gardens.

Townsend Inquiry Drawing to Close; Changes Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

that a change would be made at the forthcoming Cleveland convention of Old-Age Revolving Pension, Ltd., the corporate name of the organization.

The two were the Rev. Alfred J. Wright of Cleveland, member of the board of directors of OARP, and Frank L. McWade, until recently Rochester, New York, area manager, and still active in the movement in Rochester.

Dr. Wright appeared to testify before the committee in defiance of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the movement. He said Dr. Townsend telegraphed him that if he appeared before the committee he would have to resign. Dr. Wright declared, however, that he had no intention whatever of resigning.

Aims of Inquiry

The tenor of the investigation has served to indicate that the committee is turning its guns on three particular leaders of the movement all close to Dr. Towsend and all prominent at present in its leadership. The three are the Rev. Clinton Wunder, John B. Kiefer, central regional director, and Edward J. Margett, manager for Northern California.

There has been no attempt to discredit the underlying theory of old-age pensions involved in the Townsend movement. In regard to this theoretical aspect the committee has merely attempted to show that pensions as high as $200 a month are impossible of achievement and that the practice of Townsend leaders of holding out the prospect of pensions of any such amount in the near future sprang at best from misguided optimism.

But the committee has diligently attempted to show that a group interested primarily in personal profit have gained the confidence of Dr. Townsend and effective control of the movement away from the original leaders.

Other Witnesses

Developments of the last two days would indicate that they have succeeded in conveying their suspicion of the Wunder - Kiefer - Margett group to several of the lesser leaders of considerable standing and good repute. In this group besides the two already mentioned is Charles M. Hawks, father of the famous speed flier, who resigned his state directorship of Massachusetts when ordered by Dr. Townsend to ignore the House Committee's summons.

Pursuing this same trend, the committee put on the witness stand today Capt. Kenneth O. Cuttle, reserve officer in the U. S. Marine Corps, who testified to having been regional director for northern California in the early days of the movement. He said he resigned after becoming convinced that the leadership was after personal profit rather than old-age pensions. He was succeeded by Mr. Margett.

British Budget Leak Traced to Thomas

(Continued from Page 1)

tion by Bates for the purpose of his private gain."

Also that "there was unauthorized disclosure by Thomas to Sir Alfred Butt of information relating to the budget for the present year and that use was made by Sir Alfred Butt of that information for the purpose of his private gain."

The Tribunal acquits all other persons to whom these Budget secrets were communicated.

The action which the Government will take on this report will be announced later.

Sift Demanded

The following synopsis tells the story of the inquiry:

April 27—In the House of Commons, replying to Labor opposition question, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government had decided to have "the whole matter sifted to the bottom," in regard to alleged leakages of secret information in connection with the national budget recently presented to Parliament.

This leakage was shown in an unusual rush of insurances at Lloyds (great commercial organization in Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3, where insurances are effected against risks of all kinds) against just those changes in taxation (viz., on tea and incomes) which were made in the budget.

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Budget Tribunal announced today that it found Mr. J. H. Thomas, who recently resigned as Colonial Secretary, had disclosed the secrets of the British budget previous to publication in the House of Commons.

Chinese Use Cannon For Alarm Clock

By the Associated Press

Wuchang, Hupeh Province, China, June 2

THE Chinese copied a modern American custom and now sound reveille with a cannon.

It happened this way. Officials of the Provincial Government read in an American newspaper of the service provided in hotels and apartments where guests and tenants are awakened by telephone.

They decided it was a good idea—but because the Chinese are heavy sleepers, the authorities discarded the telephone bell suggestion and finally decided booming cannons would do the job best.

Law to Regulate Prison Made Goods Upheld by Court

CINCINNATI, June 1 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld today the constitutionality of a congressional act regulating interstate transportation of convict-made goods.

The court affirmed a district court opinion dismissing a complaint of the Kentucky Whip & Collar Co., of Eddyville, Ky., against the Illinois Central Railroad.

The company, which employs convict labor at Eddyville in the manufacture of horse collars and strap goods, sought to force the railroad to accept such goods and challenged the act of Congress under which the railroad refused to handle the goods. The company contended the congressional act violated the fifth, or due process, amendment.

The court held the act regulated commerce between states but did not "invade or interfere with the power of the states to regulate their own internal affairs."

Congress, by the act, prohibited the transportation of goods manufactured by convicts or prisoners from one state to another when such goods were sold in violation of any law of that state. The act also required that any convict-made goods, no matter where shipped, be plainly marked to show they were made by prisoners.

District Judge Elwood Hamilton dismissed the whip and collar company's complaint on Oct. 9.

Newspaper Guild To Join A. F. of L.

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Recording a larger majority than was generally anticipated, the American Newspaper Guild voted 84 to 5 Saturday for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The guild adopted a resolution declaring opposition to the Tydings-McCormack disaffection bill and the Kramer sedition bill as "measures to make serious crimes out of mere language"; to laws imposing special oaths on school teachers and school children; to legislation barring from the ballot any political party or disenfranchising any voter on discriminatory grounds; and to deportation of aliens for economic or political beliefs.

The resolution supported the proposed LaFollette investigation of alleged violations of civil liberties and endorsed legislation barring interstate transportation of strike breakers. Support was urged for anti-injunction legislation and "freedom of the air" bills before Congress were endorsed.

New Jersey Counts On Dorrance Levy To Balance Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 2—New Jersey lawmakers may count safely on the collection of approximately $15,000,000 in taxes levied on the estate of the late Dr. John T. Dorrance, according to an opinion by David T. Wilentz, Attorney General, before the Legislature today. This money, when collected, will be used for taking the state budget out of the red, and, it is held, will make it unnecessary to levy new taxes for unemployment relief and other emergency expenditures.

Estimates placed the appropriation bill the Legislature must pass at about $37,441,746, in addition to which the highway department will require about $36,400,594, the State's social security program about $4,500,567, and children's aid and old-age pensions about $500,000 for the current quarter of the present fiscal year. Receipts plus the Dorrance estate levy are expected to be sufficient to meet all these requirements.

Attorneys for the estate have for nearly five years contested the right of New Jersey to collect these taxes, the original levy having been for $12,500,000. Interest and penalties for non-payment have increased this sum by nearly $3,000,000.

Burlington County is entitled to 5 per cent of the Dorrance levy because his home was there. The Dorrance estate already has paid estate taxes to Pennsylvania.

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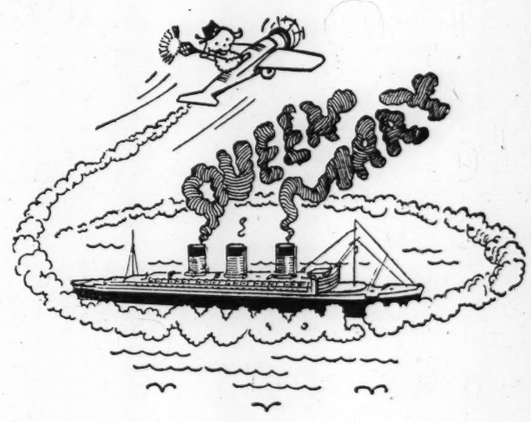

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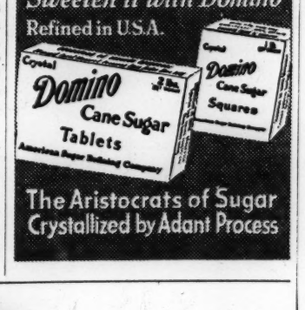

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Wightman Tennis Team Is Named — Sox Rookie Pitcher Displays Good Signs

British Name Women Stars For Net Team

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Great Britain named six players, headed by Dorothy Round and Katherine Stammers, to the Wightman Cup tennis team which will oppose America's picked stars at Wimbledon June 12 and 13.

In addition to the Misses Round and Stammers, the team will be made up of Mary Hardwick, Freda James, Nancy Lyle and Evelyn Dearman.

M. D. Horn again was named captain of the squad.

The only change in the British Wightman Cup line-up is the substitution of Miss Hardwick for Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King.

Miss Hardwick first rose to international prominence last summer when she came within two points of putting out Helen Wills Moody in the St. George's Hill tournament. She is 22 years old.

Although no announcement was made, it is probable Miss Hardwick will handle the No. 3 singles assignment in the cup contest. Miss Round and Miss Stammers undoubtedly will be named No. 1 and No. 2. The two doubles assignments probably will be handled by Miss Stammers and Miss James as one team, and Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle as the other.

America's Wightman Cup team consists of Helen H. Jacobs, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock.

The United States has won the last five cup matches in succession and nine of the 13 played since 1923.

Veteran Believes Veterans Favored To Win Open Golf

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., June 2 (AP)—The old man from Carnoustie, 46-year-old Macdonald Smith, thinks an old-timer will win the national golf championship at Baltusrol this week and admits that when you talk about old-timers in this game you can't forget Macdonald Smith.

He thinks an old man will win because the greens here are hard and undulating. "You have to know how to hit a ball to make it stop on a hard green with a following wind," he says. "And we're going to get plenty of wind this week, you can count on that," he says.

Finally Using Steel

Mac is a little ashamed to admit it, but he says he's playing better now with steel shafts than he did with hickory.

For years he has held to the theory that steel on a golf course should be restricted to the lawn mowers and while all the other famous players changed to steel, he stubbornly held to the old wooden bludgeons.

But this year, Mac is trying to change his luck. He tied for the title 26 years ago at Philadelphia but lost to Alex Smith in the playoff. Ever since he has been among the favorites, but he has never managed to come through.

When he speaks of the old timers, he mentions Bobby Cruickshank first and then Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, and finally Tommy Armour. He doubts if any youngster will come through.

Other Names Mentioned

In the locker rooms, filled to the doors now with practically all entrants on the scene, they are mentioning several other names. Ky Laffoon is putting and driving beautifully; Olin Dutra is playing more confidently than in years; and Horton Smith, young Byron Nelson, who recently won the metropolitan championship, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, are all being mentioned because of their ability to hit the ball straight from the tee.

Cooper, however, has been having trouble on the greens ever since he got there. He has been changing putters twice or three times on every round.

American Polo Team Shows Brilliant Form

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Paced by Mike Phipps, America's international polo team scored another one-sided victory yesterday, defeating a 30-goal combination, known as "The Rest," 20 to 5, before a fashionable Whitsuntide holiday crowd of 5000 at Hurlingham.

Phipps scored eight goals as the Americans encountered the sternest opposition they have met in preparing for the international matches against England, June 10, 13, 20. Eric Pedley and Winston Guest counted five times each while Stewart Iglehart added the other two goals.

With three Americans — Jimmy Mills, Ebby Gerry and Bobby Strawbridge—teaming with Maharaja of Jaipur, "The Rest" played the international four on even terms for two chukkers as each team scored five goals. "The Rest" is the same team which the English international four beat only 10 to 7 at Roehampton.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	13	.698
Boston	26	18	.591
Cleveland	24	17	.585
Detroit	23	21	.523
Washington	22	22	.500
Chicago	19	21	.475
Philadelphia	13	27	.325
St. Louis	12	30	.286

Results June 1

No games scheduled

Cornell Elects Meaden

ITHACA, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—John A. Meaden Jr. of LaGrange, Ill., who placed fifth in the 800-meter run at the I. C. A. A. A. championships last week, today was elected captain of Cornell's 1937 track team.

BASEBALL

FENWAY PARK, TOMORROW, 3 P. M.

Red Sox vs. Cleveland

Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Indians Camp at Fenway

By a Staff Photographer

Upper, Left to Right—Roy Hughes, Oscar Melillo and Eric McNair, and Mel Harder. Lower, Left to Right—Steve O'Neill and Earl Averill. Inset—Dusty Cooke

For Three Days the Above Cleveland and Red Sox Stars Will Take Part in the Battle for Second Place in the American League at Fenway Park. Under the Managership of O'Neill, and With the Help of Second-Baseman Hughes, Center-Fielder Averill and Pitcher Harder, the Indians Are on the Peak of a Five-Game Winning Streak. McNair and Melillo Are the Classy Double-Play Combination of the Red Sox, While Cooke Is Playing Great Ball in Right Field

University of Texas Pitcher Effective in Red Sox Debut

By Edwin Rumill

Boston's baseball public is only mildly interested in the 7-to-5 defeat the Red Sox handed Providence College yesterday, despite the news that the Rhode Island nine is the only collegiate outfit to beat the powerful Holy Cross team this year. But the fans should be more than mildly interested with the Red Sox debut of young Midkiff, late of the University of Texas.

Madkiff is a tall, red-headed right-hander, who was unbeaten in Southwest Conference competition this season and was considered the outstanding college hurler in that section of the country. He reported to the Red Sox recently, following the finish of the conference diamond season.

Has Good Control

It may seem unusual to stamp a youngster as a coming star simply because he beat a crack college nine, and at that was touched for eight hits in eight innings. But it wasn't what he did, but the manner in which he did it. Taking the mound for the first time with a professional team behind him, Midkiff showed a good fast ball, good control—considering a high wind that blew across the field—and was particularly effective in the pinches.

During the first six innings he allowed only four hits. He weakened in the seventh and eighth, however, but this can probably be attributed to the fact that he has worked regularly in batting practice. Midkiff walked only two Providence batters and fanned six. At bat he contributed a single and double to the Red Sox attack, drove in two runs and scored two himself.

In some respects, young Midkiff reminds one of the great Dizzy Dean when that star pitcher first broke into organized baseball. Like the Cardinal veteran, Midkiff likes to "pop off" as they say in baseball. Yesterday, before taking his first turn at bat against the collegians, the Texan said, "Pitchers aren't supposed to hit in the big leagues, but I'll show you how to slug that ball." And he did.

Signing Youngsters

The recent signing of several former college stars is good news to Red Sox fans, who seem to be tiring of seeing large cash outlays bring veterans to Fenway Park. A young, hustling club is always appreciated and it is apparent that the Sox are heading in that direction.

Their latest acquisition is Arthur Mahan, former Somerville High School star and more recently captain and first baseman of the Villanova College team. Mahan is fast, has hit close to .400 and is one of the smartest fielding first sackers in eastern college ranks. To obtain his services, the Red Sox had to outbid the Yankees and the Cubs.

While the Red Sox were giving the Providence boys a lesson in baseball, the Bees were taking one from Holy Cross at Worcester. Always a dangerous outfit, even against the professionals, Jack Barry's team pounded a pair of young Bees, Ken Weafer and Gerald Veach, for 16 hits in seven innings to win by 12 to 3. At the same time, Al Jarlett limited the big leaguers to six scattered hits.

Woodland Elected Yale Track Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 — Wilbur T. Woodland of Watertown, Mass., was chosen 1937 captain of the Yale Track team it was announced last night. Woodland is the IC4A indoor 3000-meter champion. He led the Yale cross-country team last fall and placed fourth in the six-mile championship at Van Cortlandt Park in New York.

Also last night Yale University awarded 161 athletic insignia and made eight managerial appointments. Twenty-six members of the track team were given the major "Y." Two other members of the team were given minor letters. Twenty-two lacrosse players and 13 tennis men received the minor "Y."

A New York lad, Henry F. Miller, was elected track manager.

Golf coach, Ben Thomson picked Capt. Herbert Esselman, C. S. Munson, J. Livinson, F. Jamison, F. Allen and R. Fisher as the team to represent the university in the national intercollegiate golf championship at the North Shore Golf Club, Glen View, Ill. The track awards follow:

Major Y

Easton Burlingame	David McDonald
C. L. Audette	Ralph Michaels
F. B. Alofsin	G. W. Millett Jr.
C. E. Burns	A. K. Mills Jr.
R. A. Campbell	A. L. Neal
J. H. Castle Jr.	D. A. Raymond Jr.
J. H. Congdon 2d	T. A. Ritzman
J. C. Fox	Robert Trein
W. L. Gary	G. H. Weed
W. H. Harding	W. T. Woodland
E. S. Jones	H. J. Wright Jr.
F. H. Lassiter	Richard Zellner
A. J. Loeb	C. S. Oldach

Von Cramm to Play in U. S.

BERLIN, June 2 (AP)—As a result of his brilliant victory over Fred Perry in the finals of the French hard-court tennis championships yesterday, Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany will be sent to the United States to play in the American championships this fall. Sports leader von Tschammer-Osten telegraphed him an invitation to "represent Germany's colors in the United States."

Fuld to Lead Harvard Netmen

Harvard has elected James Fuld of New York City to captain its 1937 varsity tennis team, according to an announcement yesterday. He succeeds Germain G. Glidden of Englewood, N. J. Fuld has been one of the Crimson's outstanding netmen for two years, and played No. 5 during this year. He prepared for Harvard at Horace Mann School in New York.

Reds Purchase Hallahan

CINCINNATI, June 2 (AP)—Bill Hallahan, veteran lefthanded pitcher, became a Cincinnati Red yesterday. General Manager Larry S. MacPhail of the Reds announced his purchase from the St. Louis club for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Sporting Around The Hub

Long Marathon Run

ACCORDING to reports circulating in New England, that Marathon for the national championship at Washington was more than a record-breaking performance. An unofficial measurement of the course unearthed the startling information that instead of an exact distance of 26 miles 385 yards, the course strung out over 27 miles.

Staff Photo
Johnny Kelley

Another trace of inefficiency was reported in which a vital station on the course had no checker, and Bill McMahon, the winner, and Johnny Kelley, second-place man, ran some 100 yards off the line. When they discovered their error, they were forced to retrace their steps.

While no decision has been rendered regarding the third place on the American Olympic Marathon team it is believed that Kelley will receive preference over Mel Porter, the New Yorker. Kelley won the B. A. A. race a year ago, finished fifth this year and second in the national. Porter finished third in both the B. A. A. and Washington affair, but Kelley's time in the Capitol City, is likely to sway the question. An alternate will not be taken.

Mitchell School Show

A novel and interesting program has been arranged for Saturday at Mitchell School of Billerica when a horse show, to which outside riders are welcome, is being sponsored. Previously, the show has been a closed affair to school entries, but this, the twelfth, is open to all interested riders.

All classes of riders will have fair competition. Children under 14 will ride in a special junior event. Mitchell School boys will have their customary championships and novelty competition will round out the 10-event program.

Swan Song

It's the swan song today for Northeastern's 1936 varsity baseball team. . . . The Huskies meet Long Island University this afternoon at Huntington Field . . . Then they pack their uniforms in the moth balls . . . Boston College track men assemble today to elect the leader for next year.

Brae Burn Golf

Brae Burn women golfers tee off today in quest of the club championship . . . And speaking of golf . . . The newspaper men had their day yesterday with D. Svetkey of the Herald capturing the weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's G. A. at Wollaston Golf Club.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Babe Ruth said he would ask Commissioner Landis to put him on voluntarily retired list as result of difference with Emil E. Fuchs of Boston Braves; Fred Perry won French hard-court tennis championship.

Three Years Ago

Ellsworth Vines beaten in five sets by Sidney Wood in semifinals of Dixie tennis championships.

Five Years Ago

Macdonald Smith showed way for 36 holes in qualifying round of British open golf championship with 70-71—141.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Now that Lawson Little has turned pro, who is the longest driver in amateur golf? . . . Down at Durham, N. C. they say you'll have to go some to beat Henry Clay Poe of the Duke University golf team . . . He can average around 240 yards when he gets down to business . . . Walter Hagen played with him and was amazed . . . The kid is just 20 and getting better every day . . . Might mark down his name for future reference.

In his playing days, Charlie Dressen, manager of the Reds, was known as the best signal snatcher in the majors . . . Now he is well on his way to becoming one of the smartest managers under the big top . . . He has established a system of prizes and forfeits calculated to keep the Reds hustling even more than they are wont to do . . . For instance, if a pitcher sacrifices a runner to second he collects an extra $2 . . . But if the hurler fails to advance his man he is fined $2 . . . If there is a runner on third base, before two are out, and the hitter drives in the run, he draws down $2 in cash . . . If the batter fails, he forfeits a like amount . . . There are other angles of the bonus plan which Charlie refuses to divulge.

Al Smith of the Giants, who used to be a swell relief pitcher, but not much of a starter, suddenly has begun to win ball games . . . Gus Mancuso, Giant catcher, explains the about-face as follows: "He is learning to pace himself better . . . Now he has plenty of stuff left for the eighth and ninth . . . He isn't wearing himself out in the early innings."

Suppose you notice Alex Mashie was well up among the leaders in the first rounds of the Massachusetts open last week . . . Joe Engle, showman president of the Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association, makes his latest bid for fame with the "largest scoreboard in the world."

Women Golfers Return; Plan Tournament Play

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) —America's women golfers, who retained possession of the Curtis Cup in the team matches with England, returned home on the Queen Mary yesterday with plans to swing right into tournament play in this country.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City will be the first to get into competition as she plans to enter the western open at Topeka next week. Patty Berg, youthful Minneapolis star, and Marion Miley of Lexington plan to play in the trans-Mississippi at Denver on June 22-27, while Miss Miley hopes to be able to defend her Kentucky State championship in the tournament starting at Owensboro, June 16.

"I prefer to enter the bigger tournament at Denver," said Miss Miley, "but if I can possibly make it I'll also play at Owensboro."

Other members of the team plan short rests before starting tournament play. They are Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth; Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, captain of the team from Philadelphia; Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla.; Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Leona Cheney of Los Angeles.

College Baseball Results

Harvard Grads 5, Tufts 2.
Holy Cross 12, Bees 3.
Red Sox 7, Providence 5.

U. S. Officials Cast Away Davis Cup Chances

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 — Once more the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association have cast away the chances of the United States to bring back the Davis Cup to its original home, in spite of better prospects than in any year since the departure of William T. Tilden 2d into the professional ranks.

Conventionalism, that bane of real sportsmanship, was again responsible for the failure. Because Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texan, was able to win the National singles championship last September, the experts of the Davis Cup Committee immediately thought that he would be good in June, and pinned their faith on him with only the slightest of attempts to find out whether he was anywhere near Davis Cup form.

The issue proved conclusively that he was not. In neither of his matches was the champion able to make any stand against the Australians. His control, always doubtful, was seldom worse. Against Quist on Saturday, the errors were three to two against him, and only his service aces in the second set saved him from a straight set defeat. Similarly, his play, while better in the first three sets, depended chiefly on his service in the two sets he won, from Crawford yesterday. As the match proceeded, he weakened, and at the end was playing little better than a second-class player.

Poor little Bitsy Grant was almost in tears as he saw the chances of the team to which he has devoted such careful preparation to overcome the tradition that he is solely a clay-court player once more giving away a match which he definitely felt he was in a condition to have won, and the chances are that he would have won. At least the Mighty Atom would have fought harder than did the player selected over him. The little Atlantan has proved that over and over again, in his matches, and he never looked more combative, like the little fighting cock he is, than in his preliminary season clashes with both Budge and Allison, in the resort tournament play at the start of the season.

Budge has never shown better than in his matches. The committee was asking a lot from him, to make him play three matches on successive days, but he never faltered. Even in losing the doubles on Sunday, he looked better than either of the Australians, and only the weakening of Mako at the critical moment prevented what might have been the deciding factor in the tie. Naturally, with the issue already settled, Quist did not have the incentive to fight his hardest in their match which ended the series yesterday, but it must be borne in mind that the red-headed Californian defeated the Australian last year also in straight sets, and Budge scored with ease all the way through, dropping only two service games, one at the start, and one after leading at 5-love in the second set. But when he needed games, Budge never slipped once.

So the issue goes right back to the committee, and though this is no novelty in past seasons, it is always a disappointment, and until something is done to give the game back to the players, always will be.

Despite the fact that America is now eliminated from the Davis Cup interzone final, the United States Lawn Tennis Association will send Budge, Allison, Mako and Bitsy Grant to the Wimbledon tournament. They will sail from New York on the Manhattan tomorrow. John W. Van Ryn and Hal Surface of Kansas will also make the trip.

Collegiate Fencing League Is Formed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 (AP) —The Yale Athletic Association announced last night that the university had joined with four others in forming a fencing league. The other teams will be Army, Navy, Harvard and Princeton. They will hold a meet every year at each college with the opener in 1937 at New Haven. Each entrant will enter a nine-man team for epée, foil and saber.

The meets will be put on under the direction of Coach Robert Grasson of Yale, prime sponsor of the league movement. A bronze statue will be presented to the winning team and there will be cups for the winner in each group as well as medals for individual honors.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	28	15	.651
Kansas City	27	15	.643
Minneapolis	25	19	.568
St. Paul	26	21	.553
Columbus	21	26	.447
Louisville	20	28	.417
Indianapolis	17	24	.415
Todelo	14	30	.318

Results June 1

Columbus 13, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 14, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 1.
Toledo 14, Indianapolis 9.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	27	14	.659
New York	25	17	.595
Pittsburgh	21	20	.512
Chicago	20	20	.500
Boston	20	23	.465
Cincinnati	19	23	.452
Brooklyn	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	18	26	.409

Results June 1

No games scheduled.

Gumpert Joins A's

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—The Athletics announced yesterday the purchase of Randall Gumpert, right-hand pitcher, from the Williamsport Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. The club also announced that George Turbeville, right-handed pitcher, had been sent to the Williamsport club on option. Vernon Wilshere, left-hander, was given his unconditional release.

Whalen Elected Co-Captain

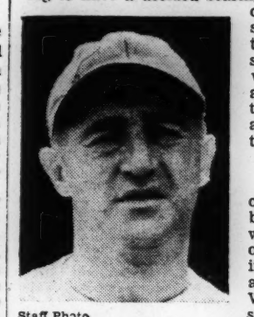
NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—James P. Whalen of Cambridge, Mass., and Robert E. Cassin, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were elected co-captains of the 1937 Manhattan baseball team today. Whalen also is co-captain of the 1936 football team.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Defying Kipling Again

DESPITE the fact that Rudyard Kipling once wrote "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," the eastern clubs in the two major baseball leagues are facing the western teams for the third time this year and the result of these games is going to have a decided bearing on the way the teams in these sections of the country finish in the championship standings. It is true that the games of this time of year do not count any more in the standing than do those of the opening week; but the fact cannot be denied that about now the teams are settling into their true form and this is why the coming series are expected to figure more prominently than those which have gone before.



Staff Photo
Frank Frisch

West Best in the National

As was predicted before the season opened, the western clubs are having the better of it in the National League and, while there is still time for one of the second-division teams of today working up into the first division, it looks very much as if the finish of the race would find the West occupying three of the four first-division places when the curtain rolls down. Cincinnati is the only western team which has not won more games than it has lost to the easterners, it having won seven and lost 10. The Cardinals have done the best with 12 victories and five defeats, Pittsburgh winning 10 and losing nine, while the Chicago champions have won nine and lost six. The New York Giants and Boston have been the only eastern winners, the former winning nine and losing seven and the Bees taking nine and losing eight. If any eastern team is to move up into the first division, it looks as if it would be the Bees.

East in the American

On the basis of sectional strength, conditions are quite different in the American League as two of the eastern clubs have shown superiority over the westerners while two of the western have shown superiority over eastern. New York and Boston, as many predicted at the start of the season, are putting the East right in the fight for first-division places, with Cleveland and the Detroit champions upholding honors for the West. The Yankees and Red Sox have certainly shown to date that they are much stronger than the western clubs, as they have won 13 out of 18 and 14 out of 19, respectively. Curiously enough, the Yankees showed their chief superiority over Cleveland by winning five straight from the Indians, a team which took three out of four from the Red Sox, who, in turn, took six straight from Chicago, while all the Yankees could get with the White Sox was an even break in four games. But that is baseball.

Getting Back Into Stride

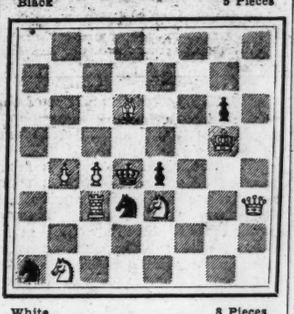
Perhaps the two most surprising developments of the two pennant races today are to be found in the showing of the Boston Bees and the St. Louis Browns. These are the two teams which I pick to finish in fifth place in their respective races. The Bees have certainly come up to expectations and if the club could get a couple of championship pitchers, they would certainly be real candidates for first place. As it is, prospects of their leading the second division at the end of the season are certainly good. The Browns failed to come up to expectations during April and most of May; but they are beginning to show class. It will be recalled that they played very poor baseball during the first of the 1935 season; but the last month or so found them playing first-division ball. The last week or so has found them better and better each day and it looks as if Manager Hornsby might yet bring the team up in the standing.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1831
By William Meredith

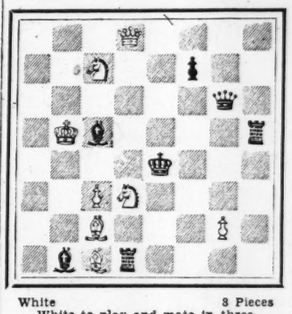
Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(From Chess Journal, December, 1886. There are a number of close tries)

Problem No. 1832
By William Meredith

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, third tourney, Chess Journal, November, 1871. Remarkable economy, considering the brilliance of the main play.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1829.	Q-Q2	
No. 1830.	1. Q-R6	QxB
	2. P-Q4ch	
	1. ———	Kt-B3ch
	2 QxKtch	
	1. ———	Q-R5
	2. Q-K3ch	
	1. ———	Q-KKt8
	2. Q-B8ch	

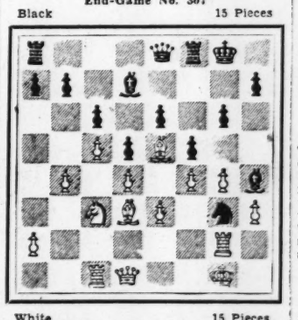
End-Game No. 306. White wins: 1 R-KKt5, RxQ; 2 Kt-R6ch, K-R; 3 BxP mate. If 1 . . . Kt-Kt3; 2 QxRch, RxQ; 3 RxRch. B-B; 4 P-R5, P-R3; 5 PxKt, PxR; 6 Kt-R6ch, wins.

End-Game

In this position, from Samisch-Struyksart, Amsterdam, 1936. Black has unwisely allowed a Kt and B to wander. White is able to capitalize on this wandering with a combination, which Black can avoid only with a fatal loss of material.

End-Game No. 307

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
White to play and win

"The Art of Chess Combination"

David McKay, Philadelphia, has just issued the American edition of Eugene Znosko-Borowsky's latest book, "The Art of Chess Combination." This work attempts to analyze the chess combination somewhat along the lines of the mid-game section of Tarrasch's "Game of Chess," itself similar to Reinfeld's "The Elements of Combination Play," and Spielmann's "The Art of Sacrifice in Chess."

Each of these offers its own individual approach to the subject. Znosko-Borowsky, well known as the author of "The Middle-Game in Chess," "How Not to Play Chess," and others, has a clear and instructive style and does not bore the reader with too much abstract definition. With combinations roughly divided into "combinational ideas" and "combinations depending on position" (combinations localized on the board, as attacks against the KRP, etc.), he draws from the whole literature of the game, from Stamma to the Euwe-Alekhine match.

Few combinations, even with the greatest masters, are wholly original. Generally they are built up of other combinations peculiarly adapted to the situation at hand. These elemental combinations must be learned, either from actual contact, on the losing side, or through study. Those who have followed the End-Game section of this column have picked up many of these, but with no orderly approach. Znosko-Borowsky's book attempts to arrange or systematize the whole subject.

The book consists of 212 pages, 200 diagrams, each illustrating a combination. It is well printed, neatly bound, and shows evidences of being carefully edited. It was translated by P. W. Sergeant, the great English Morphy authority.

The youngest player in the recent United States championship finished second. He is Albert C. Simonson, barely 21, of the Manhattan Chess Club. He lost in the first round to Kashdan, and in the last round to Factor of Chicago, when he was trying to force a drawn position in the effort to keep up with Reshevsky, who had a probable win against Kupchik. But he defeated the players who finished just below him in the final standing, and drew with Reshevsky in an uphill ending for the new champion, who was a pawn down.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine	Simonson	Fine	Simonson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 KR-Q	Q-R2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 Q-Q2	BxBP
3 P-B4	P-K3	25 K-Kt	K-R
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	26 B-K2	B-Q2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	27 B-QR6	QR-Q
6 P-K3	P-QR3	28 B-B	Kt-K3
7 PxP	PxP	29 B-R2	Kt-Kt4
8 B-Q3	Castles	30 Q-B2	BxKt
9 Q-B2	P-B3	31 PxB	P-Kt6
10 CastlesQR	R-K	32 Q-Q3	Kt-K5
11 K-Kt	Kt-B	33 Q-R6	QxQ
12 K-R	B-K3	34 BxQ	KtxP
13 P-KR3	Q-R4	35 R-B	KtxRP
14 B-KB4	QR-B	36 RxKBP	2 Kt-Kt4
15 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4	37 KR-B	BxP
16 P-KKt4	KKt-Q2	38 B-B7	R-Q2
17 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q	39 RxP	Kt-B6
18 Kt-K2	P-QR4	40 R-Q	KtxP
19 Kt-B5	KtxKt	41 RxKt	R-K8ch
20 PxKt	P-R5	42 R-B	RxRch
21 Kt-Q4	Q-R4	Resigns	
22 R-QB	P-Kt5		

Fine wasted time on his eleventh and twelfth moves, for example, and seemed unable to formulate any plans of his own.

Dartmouth, Princeton Continue Grid Series

HANOVER, N. H., June 2 (AP)—The current Dartmouth-Princeton football series will continue until 1940, the Dartmouth athletic council announced yesterday.

As in the past, all of the games will be played at Princeton. This fall these two "ivy" college rivals will meet on Nov. 21, the 1937 game will be played on Nov. 6, the 1938 on an early October date, because of schedule difficulties, and the next two games in the series on Nov. 1, 1939, and Nov. 9, 1940.

Mrs. Chandler Wins Medal

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 2 (AP)—Thirty-two wind-blown golfers started out over the difficult Oklahoma City Country Club course today in match play which, for one of them, will lead to the southern women's golf championship. Heading the field was Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas, who by shooting a sub-par 79 for medal honors yesterday established herself as prime favorite.

Ice Skating Star Turns Pro

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Katherine "Kit" Klein, Buffalo, N. Y., ice skating star, has announced her intention to turn professional. With her manager, Dick Fisher, Miss Klein came to Chicago yesterday to discuss a position with a skate manufacturer (Alfred Johnson Skate Company). She expects to give exhibitions on artificial ice with Eddie Kelly, a pro skating artist.

Manhattan Elects Carey

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 2—Matthew Carey '37, quarter miler, from Brooklyn, has been elected captain of the Manhattan University track team for next year.

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Strides of Transport Planes Shown in Review of Early Days

Aviation Comment

"We gauged the 'ceiling' by looking out of the windows at the various terminal buildings and squinting at the sky. We estimated visibility by observing a mooring mast and seeing how well we were able to discern it."

It was Clifford Ball, an old airline operator, who pioneered the first air route from Cleveland to Washington, speaking of the manner of taking "weather reports" in the early days of transport plane operation. Today by contrast weather reports are received from many stations between Cleveland and Washington every hour in addition to two-way radio communication en route.

Mr. Ball was honored recently at Akron, Ohio, by a luncheon at which he was presented with a life pass over Central Air Lines, which is an outgrowth of Pittsburgh Airways—the original line which he operated.

In recalling the pioneer days of the Cleveland-Washington line — only eight years ago—Mr. Ball recalled many interesting facts indicative of the great strides forward which aviation in this section of the country has made. "In 1928 it required four hours or more to fly from Akron to Washington," he said. "Now it requires an even two hours. And the fares of those days were almost prohibitive to the average person."

At the same meeting, William B. Stout of Detroit, who inaugurated the first passenger-carrying line in the United States between Detroit and Cleveland in 1927, and Stanley E. Knauss of Detroit, also an aviation pioneer, were presented with life passes by the same line.

"If anyone had told me when I started my aviation work after the war that the major proportion of air passengers in 1936 would be flying by night, I wouldn't have believed them," said Mr. Stout.

All three of the men who first flew the airlines of the Midwest recalled the fact that there were no places for aviation research, no wind tunnels, no duralumin and other lightweight metals for airplane construction in those days.

"There were just two airplane engines available after the war, an old Jenny engine and the 400 h.p. Liberty—the latter too speedy by far for any ordinary pilot to handle," said Mr. Ball.

Finally some duralumin was put on the market which "almost lay in a straight line," Mr. Stout said. "I'm afraid we did a lot of things by guess on those first planes," he confessed. "My first plane was made of veneer."

Mr. Stout told how he persuaded 128 prominent Detroiters to put in $1000 apiece toward his idea of building planes and flying passengers. "I told them in each case they'd never see that $1000 again," he chuckled. "And I recall that Mr. Edsel Ford put in his $1000 and then said he guessed he'd add another thousand for his father.

"Two years later I was some surprised when Mr. Ford offered me the use of a fine factory in which to do my plane research work." Here the Stout trimotored metal plane, the first practical transport ship was produced—the pioneer of the transport planes of today.

* * *

Atlantic Flights

The albatross, the endurance flier among sea birds, has been appropriately chosen as the name for the two new four-engined monoplanes which are being built to the order of the British Air Ministry for experimental flights across the Atlantic. Their performance may determine whether fast land planes or flying boats will be chosen for long distance overseas commercial air service.

The experimental transatlantic planes will have a maximum speed of nearly 250 miles an hour with a cruising speed of more than 200 miles an hour. They will be powered by four 12-cylinder Gypsy engines and are the commercial descendants of the DeHavilland Comet plane in which Campbell and Black won the McRobertson London-to-Australia race in 1934. The first test flights are scheduled toward the end of 1936.

* * *

Composite Ship

The trials of the Mayo composite ship, the British Air Ministry has decided, will begin with independent flights by the upper ship, the small speed craft which will be launched from the large carrier flying boat.

This smaller ship will be a high-wing monoplane with four air-cooled engines capable of carrying a heavy mail load at a speed of about 160 miles an hour with a range of 3000 miles.

The theory expressed by the Air Ministry on the operation of composite planes is expressed thus: The co-operation between the two crafts should result in a great cruising range as both ships will contribute wing surface and power; the combination ship will take off as a lightly loaded, high-powered machine; but the upper ship when released will be a heavily loaded, relatively low-powered machine capable of covering great distances nonstop.

* * *

Australian Lines

Amalgamation of the principal Australian airlines with the cooperation of leading owner shipping companies and operation of their routes by American planes is forecast shortly as the future of Australian air transport.

Australian shipping interests apparently are anxious to form a connection with the Union Airways of New Zealand, also owned by a shipping company, toward the establishment of a trans-Tasman air service next year.

The interests behind the proposed merger claim that if all the principal airlines in Australia were merged, the public would have the benefit of better and co-ordinated services, and overhead costs would be reduced. The introduction of high-speed American aircraft has strengthened the arguments for a merger, as, in order to secure a reasonable return, the machines will have to be kept busy, with the result that there will have to be competitive services or an amalgamation of interests.

Holyman's Airways, at present conducting a service from Sydney to Hobart, via Melbourne and Launceston (across Bass Strait), are the prime movers in the scheme. They took the initiative when they announced that they would continue their Melbourne-Sydney run to Brisbane, thus bringing them into opposition with the powerful Airlines of Australia, which run services from Sydney to Townsville, Northern Queensland. Airlines of Australia are backed by substantial British interests, and nearly half their capital is held in England.

Airlines of Australia are importing Stinson craft, and Holyman's Airways are going to use Douglas machines. Both types of aircraft are much faster than the British planes the companies have been using, and an extension of the present routes will be necessary to employ them profitably. The only alternative is an amalgamation, and the companies are working along those lines.

It is evident, no matter what the companies' future is, that the fast American Stinson and Douglas machines are going to revolutionize air travel in Australia.

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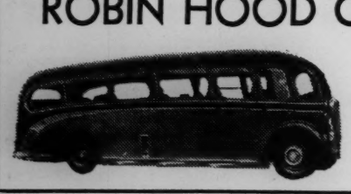
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Flag Presented By Mrs. Eddy Is Put on Display

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An American flag of red, white and blue silk trimmed with white fringe has been hung in a dust-proof case on the wall of the foyer balcony in the Christian Science Publishing House. It was fashioned by 400 working men and girls interested in world peace, representing all nations of the globe.

In the course of its travels and associations with peace organizations throughout the world it has become known as "The Peace Flag." Therefore it has been appropriately hung on the floor above the Mapparium, unique achievement in modern map-making intended to indicate the international nature of the Christian Science movement and depict the unity possible between present political divisions of the globe.

Gift by Mrs. Eddy

The flag in 1907 became the property of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who turned it over to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church with the following note on her personal calling card:

"For The Mother Church
With love."

At that time Mrs. Eddy's secretary wrote to the Directors in part, "It is our Leader's idea, that the flag should become the property of all the Christian Science Churches, through being branches of The Mother Church."

Therefore, the flag remains the property of The Christian Science Board of Directors and is loaned to the Publishing Society for exhibition.

Placed on Exhibition

Originally made for Dr. Robert S. Freeman, it was first exhibited in the home of Andrew Carnegie, Fifth Avenue, New York City, and from there it went to Washington for exhibition at the foundation of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union in April, 1904.

On this occasion, the Chinese diplomat, Chang Tung Lee Ang Chung, had decided not to attend, but hearing of the Peace Flag he became so interested he not only attended, but asked for the dimensions of the flag. These were given him as eight feet, six inches long by six feet, one inch wide, including the fringe. The blue field contains but 45 stars, for at the time it was made, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona had not yet been admitted to the Union. Oklahoma joined in 1907, the other two in 1912.

Tribute to Betsy Ross

The same evening it was shown at the Lafayette Theater and at the ballroom of the then new Hotel Willard. On the inspiration of the moment, Dr. Freeman telegraphed Alfred Love of Philadelphia, the president of the Universal Peace Union, to meet him in Philadelphia, and together they laid the flag on the chair of Betsy Ross, maker of the first American flag.

It was then placed over the grave of Benjamin Franklin while the two prayed for the mission of the flag to be accomplished. From there they went to Independence Hall, wrapping it around the Liberty Bell, covering the table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and offering a second prayer for its mission.

Exhibited in England

Then began a long series of tours in America and abroad to conferences seeking international arbitration. Dr. William C. McDowell carried it to England, where it was unfolded in Westminster Abbey and at Runnymede. Here it was put upon the stone which is placed in the Coronation Chair whenever a king or queen of England is crowned.

This stone is said to be the Bethel stone upon which Jacob rested his head when he saw the vision of the ladder reaching to heaven.

It then attended formal receptions of the United States Ambassador to American guests in London, and was unfurled at a celebration given to King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

It is reported that this flag was present at the first Hague Conference, and that a duplicate of it was presented to the Hague Court when it was permanently established.

Used in Many Places

On its return to the United States it was used at meetings of the Interparliamentary Union, at a federation of Christian churches, at Cooper Union, at the Mount Vernon home of George Washington, and at the National Arbitration and Peace Congress meeting in New York City from April 14 to 17, 1907. In the final session of the congress a companion flag to the one owned by The Mother Church was presented to Andrew Carnegie by Mrs. Helen B. Tillotson and Richmond P. Hobson, a committee representing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As a tribute to the efforts of Mrs. Eddy in the direction of world peace and understanding, the original was presented to her. On the flagstaff is a figure intended to represent the angel of peace as designed by Dr. Freeman. "Angels," according to Mrs. Eddy ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 581), are "God's thoughts passing to man," and writing on page 96 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."

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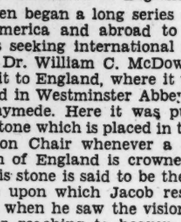
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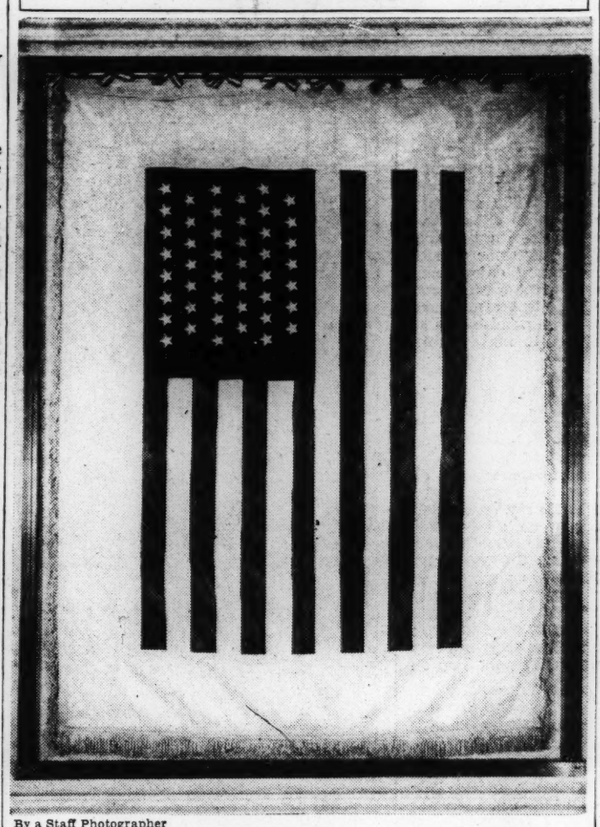

By a Staff Photographer

Flag Shown in the Christian Science Publishing House

Methodists Assert Social Reform Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 2—A report condemning what were called Fascist tendencies in government and industry was adopted by the Eastern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its eighty-eighth annual meeting here today.

It endorses the work of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, about which a denominational dispute has raged, recommends that ministers organize consumers' cooperatives, and urges that they desist from providing scriptural texts for the use of Hearst newspapers.

Attacking the Federal Government for turning relief problems back to local administration, the report deplores the "inadequacy" of the Federal Social Security legislation, favors "drastic legislation to protect the workers," and recommends purchases solely under the trade union label. It also favors public ownership of banks and insurance companies, unless credit can be controlled effectively by a non-political semijudicial body "as divorced from politics as the Supreme Court."

According to the report, public ownership of broadcasting facilities free from commercial advertising, is desirable.

Criticizing teachers' loyalty oaths, the report pledges the conference to resist encroachment upon civil liberties and asks for full publication of facts in the case of labor disputes.

Women's Group Arranges National Defense Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Fifteen women are to be selected to survey the problem of national defense for the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Miss Josephine Schain, chairman, announced today. The survey will be made in accordance with a suggestion by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary chairman, she said.

Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, research associate in international education, American Association of University Women, will direct the work of the study commission, and other members are to be appointed from different sections of the United States, Miss Schain explained.

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Congress Upholds Higgins Postal Plan

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The House and Senate passed yesterday the bill by Representative John P. Higgins, Boston Democrat, to reduce the ratio of postal substitutes from one to eight to one to six.

Mr. Higgins said the bill was introduced to correct a situation at Boston where many workers had served for years as temporary substitutes, without civil service status and with little hope of landing on the permanent rolls.

He said the bill, if approved by the President, would result in the transfer of a number of temporary substitutes to the permanent substitute lists.

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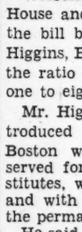
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WPA Plan to Put Relief Back Into Industry Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Efforts of the Works Progress Administration to return recipients of relief to private pay rolls in New York City were praised in an announcement by Dr. John A. Harriss, president of the Broadway Association.

"It is a deep feeling of satisfaction to know that the United States Works Progress Administration, under the direction of Administrator Victor F. Ridder, has established a bureau of industrial relations in the city of New York for the purpose of aiding private industry to absorb the worthy unemployed and thereby relieve the suffering and humiliation attendant upon those who are American citizens and deserve to share in the world's abundance," Dr. Harriss said.

Mr. Harriss characterized the cost of relief as "an unnatural tax burden" upon the people, and held that the only hope for relief lay in the restoration of private employment.

"The Works Progress Administration has carried on a campaign to place the unemployed back into gainful occupations again," Dr. Harriss continued. "It is apparent that individuals must awake to the necessity of opening wider channels for private industry to take up the unemployment slack and thus aid in restoring confidence again in our homes and country."

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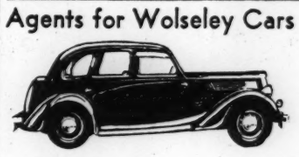
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Tidal Basin

FROM where he sat, in the middle of the third-class carriage, the small boy with the crumpled cap on the back of his head could not see the houses and streets as the train passed. His brother and sister, by reason of their greater age, had taken the two corner seats on one side, and the other two were filled by an old man asleep with his parcels.

For hours, it seemed, the train had been rattling rhythmically between houses. At first it was dwarfed by them and the sound of its wheels muted; but, now that it had reached the poorer district near the river, it rattled loudly along a raised embankment, high above the houses with their back-yards and lines of washing,—scornful of them.

But the small boy did not resent it that his brother and sister could see everything from the windows, while his view was restricted to a square of gray smoke-filled sky. The three children were returning from a day in the country with the Children's Holiday Outing Society; and, while the two at the window had forgotten already half that had happened and were excited at seeing the district where they lived, from a new angle, the small boy sat apart, not sharing in their excitement. For him the day was ended. He sat stiffly on his seat, ignoring the other two, and clutching in his hot hands a little bunch of wild flowers that he was taking home to his mother.

* * *

AS EACH STATION was passed, the elder boy in the window excitedly spelt out its name and his sister did a laborious calculation on her fingers. Then they looked at each other and announced in voices of wonder and satisfaction how many more stops there must be before they got out. It was an absorbing game, but the small boy with the flowers took no part in it. The names of the familiar stations made him unhappy, and the girl's: "Ony five now!" or: "Four more, ain't it, Willie?" fell on his ears like a knell.

The country seemed far off, already like a dream, and only the bunch of flowers in his hands was there to remind him that the whole day was more than a story Teacher had told him; he could never have imagined it for himself. First of all, they had gone in the train, then a cart, a big cart, met them at the other end and they drove along a road that had white dust and hedges on either side with cows looking over. There was something wrong with the cows; they were not the same color as the drawing at school and they weren't a bit like the one in his favorite advertisement. Then the cart stopped and they were in a big park, only there were no railings or seats and the grass was green instead of gray, and there were no bare patches on it. It was funny, somehow. He looked at Ellen and Willie, and they didn't seem to know what to do either. And no one was there to tell them what they couldn't do. After a bit, a lady came up and said: "Run about, children, and enjoy yourselves. Play hide-and-seek." So they ran about, not knowing quite how to do it, because there was nothing to play with, no rubbish-bins to hide behind or a lamppost to make Home. And it was quiet.

* * *

BUT PRESENTLY ERNIE, from the next street but one, found a bird's nest in the hedge and they all rushed to look at it. Ellen helped him up to look in, then everyone had to see. In the end the nest was upset and all the eggs fell on the grass and broke. Then there were flowers in the banks. Ellen and Willie ran on and left him, and he picked one of each color; but there were no notices saying DO NOT TOUCH, so he picked more, and in no time he had a whole bunch. At tea there was a lot of jam and cakes and the lady said: "You've got some lovely cowslips in your bunch!" Cowslips. He wanted to ask her which ones were cowslips; but, when he looked at her, her dress was very shiny and two wasps were eating the jam on his plate. Afterward he forgot.

* * *

ELLEN HAD BEGUN to dance about by the window. She said to him: "Ony two more now, 'Erbie. Two more ter Tidal Basin!" She ran her fingers all over the glass window, making patterns, then her eye fell on Willie and she was suddenly sobered. In an awed voice, she said: "Wonder wot Ma'll say when she sees the 'ole in yer trarsers."

"I cudden 'elp it!" shrilled Willie. "Din I tell yer Aggie Cummins pushed me? Ain't my fault."

"I know. But wunder wot Ma'll say allersyme."

"Well, wot abaht the styns in yer pinnyfore?"

"Them's ony fruit—one more stytion now. 'Erb, come'n see—it'll come out in the wash—Come on, 'Erbie. Don't yer want ter see yer 'ome from the tryne?"

Obediently the small boy left his seat and stood by the window. The sun had given up struggling to pierce the gray air and hung like an unripe orange between two factory chimneys. For an endless distance, gray slate roofs rose and fell in corrugations as though a limitless stream of lava had swept past and cooled, petrifying every living thing and bearing on its surface only a charred forest of stumps that were chimney-pots.

* * *

ELLEN SUDDENLY SHOUTED: "Tidal Basin! Tidal Basin!" She fought with Willie for the door-handle with one hand and grabbed 'Erbie with the other.

"You got yer flars? You ain't lost none?"

"Naow."

"'Old me 'and then."

The train stopped with a lurch and the children jumped out in a bunch onto the platform. For a moment they stared in sharp wonder at the row of scarlet fire-buckets and at the driver of the train, then Ellen gave up the tickets and they all began to run down the slope to the street.

* * *

FULL OF EXCITEMENT at being home again, the two older children ran chattering along the greasy pavement; but the small boy trailing behind was silent, a look in his eyes at once puzzled and unhappy. Looking down at the bunch of flowers in his hand, he tried to decide between the pink and the yellow and the faded blue. But, at the speed his sister was dragging him, he couldn't. He couldn't make up his mind which flowers he was going to tell his mother were cowslips, and there was no one to help him.

J. W. PALMER

If There Is Beauty

IF THERE is beauty in the quiet night,
'Tis not alone in starry loveliness,
Nor in the soaring, shadowed arch of heaven,
Nor in the velvet blackness of the sky,
Nor in the wan, white moonshine. But the still
Sweet pause when peace with gentle hand
Sets down the tools, bids human labor cease,
That men may rest: though not in idleness.
For night brings dreams, dreams of heroic deeds;
And thought plans giant schemes, for thought builds swift
And strong, on wisdom's pillars flings wide arch,
And digs foundations deep in flinty rock.
Thus do men take their rest: day's work begun
Comes never to an end, but forward moves.
And in the peace of night high thoughts take shape
Forging new tools, carving new destinies.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSES, *by Fantin-Latour: In the Collection of Huinck and Scherjon, Amsterdam*

STILL-LIFE paintings of fruit and flowers occupy a great part of Fantin-Latour's work. If we recall to mind his person, his view of life, we cannot be astonished at his love for fruit, softly shining in a fruit dish, or of the flowers about him. He loved them so much that often they inspired him to paint them.

Fantin was a remarkably peaceful man. He regarded everything about him with love and found satisfaction in a thing of beauty. He had no need of travel to obtain fresh ideas. Landscapes never enthralled him to such an extent that he made them the subject of his paintings. They were too remote, too stupendous for him. His need was to understand thoroughly the things that he painted. How well versed he was in the forms and shapes, and in the nuances of color, is shown in his still-lifes and portraits. He saw all the colors blended; not a single bright hue dominated. Everything breathes peace and quiet. That is characteristic of Fantin, who did not like bustle or liveliness.

France was not the country in which Fantin was most successful. His still-lifes were better appreciated by the English and the Dutch, having been introduced into England by his American friend Whistler.

We shall probably understand Fantin's success better if we compare him with his contemporaries. Théodore Rousseau, for instance, painted in the manner of the seventeenth-century Dutch masters. Diaz was more modern in his conceptions. His chief aim was color, pink and white, and he gathered a large number of unrecognizable flowers in a big bunch. Monticelli went farther still. With bold strokes, he painted the glowing colors of his flowers. Léon Bonvin painted with almost painful accuracy and, were not the hand of a master evident, his studies would be almost botanical drawings.

In a certain respect, Fantin stood rather close to him. Fantin, too, knew exactly how the stem of a flower joined the petals, and the shape of the leaves. But he succeeded in combining this knowledge in a beautiful whole. He left us in no doubt as to what flower we see before us, yet the details are never conspicuous. A good illustration of this capacity is seen in a canvas in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam. The painting is a well-composed picture of white and pink roses in a crystal vase. Not a single detail did the painter neglect, but the romantic mood in which Fantin-Latour saw these flowers makes us see in them a symbol of beauty.

The House in the Wood

MOUNTAINS everywhere have a majesty, a dignity, and a serenity which are always felt, and always maintained, even under every change of weather and light. But the mountains of an arid, or semi-arid, region have these qualities more plainly visible than do those where the slopes and even the mountain tops are covered with vegetation. So it is, at any rate, in the mountains of New Mexico—where a sort of tender austerity broods over them and inspires the beholder with a calm and glowing admiration unlike those roused by mountain scenery elsewhere. The contours of the great hills are felt more vividly, the slopes mark their progress upward with a sweep and a precision almost military, and the vegetation, being evergreen, seems to conspire with the framework of the hills to preserve basic realities in a decent beauty long established. No man with eyes can live for bread alone in such a country. And indeed, in an arid land, where bread is hard to come by, men seem to understand that other things are vital. Life there becomes more than struggle for existence. Even the most inarticulate feel this, or rather take it for granted. Contentment is never far away.

Yet there is not the unchanging scene which some have imagined such a country to present. Far otherwise. The mountains change constantly from gray dawn through sunrise, through long sunny mornings, and afternoons, on to the hour when the sun sinks behind the hills, and night gives quite other forms to the rock masses all about. There is never the same light, never the same shape, never the same color two hours running. The landscape is chameleon-like in its endless variety, yet always beautiful, always majestic, always serene. The peace of those hills is something deeper than the weather. Even when a thunderstorm is busy about some far off peak, or threatening to sweep down upon us from some nearer hill-top, it seems merely to give permanence to the landscape as a whole. It is like the waves that roll in upon a beach, which cannot alter in their movement the great calm of the depths beyond. Such mountains, at their stormiest, seem like the ocean, to induce repose, since they go about their isolated affairs in such a detached and impersonal manner. It is as though they were entertaining us with some great pageant. Even the snow, or the rain, is only a curtain to the show.

And, indeed, the mountains of New Mexico often have the appearance of gigantic cut-outs of some celestial cardboard, painted and set up afar as a background to the shows of weather and sunset and storm. Like the great pines which clothe their rocky sides, they stand firm, even when there is a tossing about their tops. Their very tumult is a kind of repose.

And so, when one turns one's back upon the town, and sets out along a steadily climbing trail leading into and around the mountain, and finds oneself twisting in among the pines and piñon trees, swinging round the globed forms of pale green junipers like seven-branched candlesticks, one feels a growing peace. Then, at length the house in the wood becomes visible. The walls, built of rough field stones, uncut, show their parti-colored flanks, spotted with lichen, and one gets down at the door. There all is comfortable peace. No sound of traffic, no insect voices. Only the sough of the wind in the pines—if wind is blowing—and the sound of one's own steps. No human habitation is visible from the door, though one suspects that friendly souls could be found living not far off, equally sheltered from the world. One finds a spot at once wild and friendly.

We go into the house in the wood, throw open the windows, lay sticks on end in the corner fireplace of adobe, apply a match. The resinous wood seems eager to oblige us with a cheery flame and comfortable warmth. It catches at the flame at once, and is soon doing its best to cheer the master of the house.

Out there, through the windows, one can see the peaks, tipped with snow, offering their unchanging, ever-changing beauty for our solace; the deep joy of home wells up in us, as we realize once more that we have come to rest in the mountains at the house in the wood.

S. V.

Strong Contrasts of Russia

THE whole country differeth very much from it selfe, by reason of the yeere: so that a man would marveile to see the great alteration and difference betwixt the Winter and the Summer Russia. The whole Countrey in the Winter lieth under snow, which falleth continually, and is sometime of a yard or two thicke, but greater towards the North. The Rivers and other waters are all frosen up a yard or more thicke, how swift or broade soever they bee. And this continueth commonly five moneths, viz from the beginning of November till towards the ende of March, what time the snow beginneth to melt. So that it would breede a frost in a man to looke abroad at that time, and see the Winter face of that Countrey. The sharpness of the aire you may judge of by this: for that water dropped down or cast up into the air congealeth into yce before it come to the ground. . . .

And yet in the Summer time you shall see such a new hiew and face of a Countrey, the woods (for the most part which are all of firre and birch) so fresh and so sweete, the pastures and medows so greene and well growen, (and that upon the sudden) such variety of flowers, such noyse of birdes (especially of Nightingales, that seems, to be more lowde and of a more variable note then in other Countreys) that a man shall not lightly travell in a more pleasant Countrey.—From "The Winter and Summer Russia," by RICHARD HAKLUYT. (1553-1616.)

The Availability of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INSCRIBED on one end of the Christian Science Publishing House are the following words by Mary Baker Eddy: "To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). The Mars' Hill orator, Paul, an ardent exponent of Jesus' teaching, challenged the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," and proclaimed the true God; yet the acceptance by mortals of a living truth that can be demonstrated in the overcoming of human errors has seemed slow. Through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, the great truth that had been hidden for centuries has again been made available to all mankind. Compelling proofs that the teachings of Christian Science are the teachings of Christ Jesus have gained for it many adherents. For more than sixty years Christian Science has found acceptance, has healed the sick and reformed the sinner through spiritual means alone, through reliance upon God as the only Mind, and in full accord with the Scriptural teaching that there is one God only, Spirit, Mind.

Centuries ago the magicians claimed to be able to get the same results from the action of so-called mortal mind as did Moses, who relied on God alone. But there came tests wherein the magicians could not imitate the works wrought by Moses. Today, also, careful distinctions must be made between the operation of divine law, or God's will, and that which expresses merely the activity of the human mind, denominated modern psychology, autosuggestion, and so forth. The true is available; therefore it behooves us to choose the true. Mortal modes are at the mercy of misguided human will, or perverted human judgment, and are mainly injurious. To avail oneself of the truth of one Mind, God, enriches spiritual perception, enlarges human capacities, and brings our thinking under the protection and guidance of God, supreme good.

False psychology reasons from the basis of a material mind. Its study, therefore, intensifies one's belief in matter or human will. The higher one builds on a mortal basis, the farther one departs from God, the only Mind. Thus, supposed benefits derived through this psychology or suggestion are in reality harmful to the spiritual growth of the individual. It fastens his thought more to matter and erroneous beliefs, to the supposed action of the human will; and this wrong process, while he yields himself to it, interdicts him from seeking and finding himself as reflecting the true Mind. Human psychology emphasizes the belief that man has a mind of his own apart from God, and it does not convey any knowledge of the divine Mind, the only basis of all true knowledge.

Christian Science teaches that man is God's image or likeness, and thus makes available to human consciousness the boundless capacities of infinite divine intelligence.

There are methods which would subjugate the will of another for the purpose of subserving selfish ends. Modern salesmanship may sometimes employ this means for the purpose of promoting what is termed good business. The most potent statements of true psychology are found in the declaration of Christ Jesus (John 6:38), "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me," and in his prayer, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt." His Christianly scientific treatment brought men into closer relationship to the one Mind, his heavenly Father, and thus brought into expression the divine qualities of health and holiness.

How important to true education is the attainment of the knowledge of God, the understanding of His laws, and of the spiritual facts of being! "All education should contribute to moral and physical strength and freedom," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 240). True education is found through the unfoldment of scientific truth in human consciousness, rather than through the attempt to acquire real knowledge from a mortal basis. Christian Science gives a comprehensive, truthful, dependable understanding of God and of man's relation to Him, which is more potent than anything the human mind can conceive. There is nothing so conducive to health and harmony, intelligence and acumen, as the consciousness of one's unity with the one supreme controlling Mind, which is God.

The stately operations of Christian Science begin with God and deduce from this scientific basis conclusions which are as convincing and unchanging as any mathematical truth, and as certain in their results. Spiritual truth is universally available to mankind. On page 270 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy we read: "Only by understanding that there is but one power,—not two powers, matter and Mind,—are scientific and logical conclusions reached. Few deny the hypothesis that intelligence, apart from man and matter, governs the universe; and it is generally admitted that this intelligence is the eternal Mind or divine Principle, Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

L'Accessibilité de la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SUR une de ses façades, la Maison d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne porte cette inscription empruntée aux œuvres de Mary Baker Eddy: "Proclamer l'activité et l'accessibilité universelles de la Vérité (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 353). Dans le discours qu'il fit à l'Aréopage, Paul, qui exposait et pratiquait avec une ardente sincérité les enseignements de Jésus, mit en cause l'inscription: "*A un dieu inconnu*," et proclama le vrai Dieu; néanmoins c'est en apparence avec une grande lenteur que les mortels acceptent une vérité vivante susceptible d'être démontrée dans la victoire sur les erreurs humaines. Depuis la découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy, la grande vérité cachée pendant des siècles est redevenue accessible au genre humain tout entier. Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont ceux du Christ Jésus: ce fait est soutenu par des preuves concluantes qui lui ont gagné de nombreux adhérents. Voici soixante ans et davantage que la Science Chrétienne, à laquelle souscrivent toujours plus de disciples, guérit les malades et réforme les pécheurs par des moyens exclusivement spirituels—par la confiance en Dieu, dans l'unique Entendement; et ceci s'accorde en tout point avec ce qu'enseignent les Écritures lorsqu'elles proclament un seul Dieu qui est Esprit, Entendement.

Autrefois les magiciens d'Égypte prétendirent que l'action du soi-disant entendement mortel leur permettrait d'obtenir les mêmes résultats que Moïse, lequel comptait sur Dieu seul. Mais il vint un moment où les magiciens furent incapables d'imiter les œuvres qu'accomplissait Moïse. De même aujourd'hui, il faut distinguer avec soin l'opération de la loi divine, ou la volonté de Dieu, d'avec ce qui n'exprime que l'activité de l'entendement humain; et c'est dans cette dernière catégorie que rentrent la psychologie moderne, l'autosuggestion, *et cætera*. Le vrai est accessible, aussi est-ce le vrai qu'il nous fait choisir. Les méthodes mortelles sont sujettes aux influences de la volonté humaine qui s'égare ou du jugement humain perverti; elles sont donc le plus souvent nuisibles. Avoir recours au fait véritable qu'il existe un seul Entendement, Dieu, enrichit la perception spirituelle, élargit les capacités humaines, et place notre penser sous la direction protectrice du bien suprême qui est Dieu.

La fausse psychologie raisonne sur la base d'un entendement matériel. Aussi son étude augmente-t-elle la croyance à la matière ou à la volonté humaine. Plus s'élève l'édifice construit sur une base mortelle, plus on s'éloigne de Dieu, de l'unique Entendement. C'est pourquoi les soi-disant bienfaits dus à cette psychologie—à ces suggestions—nuisent en réalité à la croissance spirituelle de l'individu. En effet, la pensée s'attache alors plus étroitement à la matière et aux croyances erronées, à l'action hypothétique de la volonté humaine; et tant qu'ils s'y abandonnent, ce processus erroné empêche les mortels de chercher et de trouver leur vrai moi, reflet de l'Entendement véritable. La psychologie humaine appuie sur la croyance que l'homme possède un entendement séparé de Dieu; elle ne donne aucune notion de l'Entendement divin, seule base de toute connaissance réelle.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu; elle met ainsi à la portée de la conscience humaine les capacités sans limites de l'intelligence divine infinie.

Certaines méthodes voudraient subjuguer la volonté d'autrui pour servir à des fins égoïstes. On trouverait peut-être à l'heure actuelle des commerçants qui font usage de ce procédé pour pousser la vente, comme on l'entend dire. La vraie psychologie trouve son expression la plus puissante dans cette déclaration du Christ Jésus (Jean 6:38): "Je suis descendu du ciel pour faire, non ma volonté, mais la volonté de Celui qui m'a envoyé," et dans cette prière: "Non pas ce que je veux, mais ce que tu veux." A la fois chrétien et scientifique, le traitement du Maitre mettait les hommes en rapport plus étroit avec son Père céleste, l'unique Entendement; et ceci faisait paraitre les qualités divines, la santé et la sainteté.

Parvenir à connaitre Dieu, à comprendre Ses lois et les faits spirituels de l'être, voilà ce qui constitue dans l'éducation véritable un élément de première importance. "L'éducation devrait toujours contribuer à la force et à la liberté morales et physiques," écrit Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 240). L'instruction ou l'éducation véritable s'obtient par le développement de la vérité scientifique dans la conscience humaine plutôt que par de vaines tentatives pour acquérir des connaissances réelles en partant d'une base mortelle. Au sujet de Dieu et du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, la Science Chrétienne nous donne une compréhension étendue, véridique et sûre, plus puissante que toutes les conceptions de l'entendement humain. Ce qui mieux que toute autre chose favorise la santé, l'harmonie, l'intelligence, la perspicacité, c'est la conscience de l'union avec le seul Entendement, le pouvoir suprême qui est Dieu.

Les nobles opérations de la Science Chrétienne se fondent sur Dieu; partant de cette base scientifique, les conclusions déduites sont convaincantes et immuables autant que le serait une vérité mathématique, et donnent des résultats tout aussi certains. La vérité spirituelle est universellement accessible au genre humain. A la page 270 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous lisons: "C'est seulement en comprenant qu'il n'est qu'une seule puissance,—non deux puissances, matière et Entendement,—qu'on peut arriver à des conclusions scientifiques et logiques. Peu de personnes nient l'hypothèse que l'intelligence, indépendamment de l'homme et de la matière, gouverne l'univers; et l'on admet en général que cette intelligence est l'Entendement éternel ou Principe divin, l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Fragment From Housman

LOITERING with a vacant eye
Along the Grecian gallery,
And brooding on my heavy ill,
I met a statue standing still.
Still in marble stone stood he,
And stedfastly he looked at me.
"Well met," I thought the look would say,
"We both were fashioned far away;
We neither knew when we were young,
These Londoners we live among."

Still he stood and eyed me hard,
An earnest and a grave regard:
"What, lad, drooping with your lot?
I too would be where I am not.
I too survey that endless line
Of men whose thoughts are not as mine.
Years, ere you stood up from rest,
On my neck the collar prest;

Years, when you lay down your ill,
I shall stand and bear it still.
Courage, lad, 'tis not for long:
Stand, quit you like stone, be strong."
So I thought his look would say;
And light on me my trouble lay,
And I stept out in flesh and bone
Manful like the man of stone.

—A. E. HOUSMAN in "A Shropshire Lad."

Grosbeak

SONG
Is flung like ribbons
From the top of the tallest elm.
A bird of black and white,
A bird with a breast of rose
Weaves soft ribbons of song
In and out of streets,
In and out of houses,
In and out of hearts,
Listening.

ELEANOR VINTON

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AND
HEALTH
With
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Judges Bill Is Rejected by Committee; Cambridge Housing Project Is Started

Boston Today

New Judges Bill In House Planned

Within 30 minutes after the close of the hearing at which eminent representatives of the Boston bar challenged the constitutionality of Governor Curley's proposal to retire judges at 70, the joint legislative committee on judiciary today voted "no legislation necessary." The vote was on party lines with the Republicans maintaining a 9-7 majority.

This opposition supported contentions of Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, that the Governor's proposed legislation was "a thinly veiled threat or attempt at coercion," and of A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, that the plan "opens the way for new appointments to the bench."

To salvage the Governor's plan, Representative Paul J. McDonald (D) of Chelsea told the committee that he would offer a substitute bill on the floor of the House. His bill, Representative McDonald said, will leave out the controversial 60-day clause and will provide for the voluntary retirement of judges any time after they reach 70 years, on three quarters pay, provided they have served 10 years on the bench.

Opponents of the Governor's measure, in addition to Mr. Warren and Dr. Lowell included George R. Nutter, former president of the Bar Association, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Bernard J. Rothwell, former chamber president.

Mr. Nutter bluntly informed the committee:

"It is a compulsory retirement plan, or at least so near the line that an advisory opinion ought to be obtained from the Supreme Judicial Court.

"No free choice is allowed to a judge; he chooses between full pay at 70 or possibly no pay at all later, and in any event, only half pay. This is a form of pressure which might well be called compulsory and which therefore we all would say would be unconstitutional. There cannot be a free choice where one alternative involves full pay and the other no pay at all."

"If, however, this provision of the bill may be called voluntary retirement," Mr. Nutter added, "we come up against another unconstitutional point in the fact that the 58th amendment, which provides for retiring a judge because of incapacity, also provides that he must receive as much on a retirement allowance as a judge would receive on retiring voluntarily. Therefore, if we can say that the bill provides for voluntary retirement, the requirement in the bill on half pay is quite contrary to the amendment."

Mr. Nutter estimated the cost would be between $50,000 and $100,000 a year. He also pointed out that the proposal provides for no contribution by the judges themselves and called attention to the danger that other servants of the State may ask for the same treatment as the judges receive.

Mr. Warren declared the measure to be "a thinly veiled threat or attempt at coercion." Mr. Warren dwelt at length on the unconstitutionality of the plan, his argument revolving mainly around a provision that judges on reaching 70 years must retire within 60 days if they wish to be eligible for a full pension.

Under this provision, judges who fail to retire within 60 days would be eligible only for a half-pay pension. Here Mr. Warren developed two points on the unconstitutionality of the bill:

1. As an attempt to compel judges to retire at 70 when the Constitution says they shall hold office as long as they behave themselves.

2. If the Legislature provides full pay or any other amount for voluntary retirement then the fifty-eighth amendment by its last sentence expressly requires the same amount for retirement under that amendment, and no provision in the statute for a less amount would be effective.

"The last sentence in the amendment therefore seems to render the 60-day condition ineffective," said Mr. Warren.

(The 58th amendment to the Constitution provides that the Governor, with the consent of Council, may remove judges because of their advanced age or mental or physical condition.)

Mr. Warren declared the matter should be referred to a special recess commission for study, that the proposal was too involved to be passed hurriedly by the legislature. He agreed that if the 60-day provision were eliminated from the bill, most of his objections would be met. In answer to a question by Senator Frank Hurley, chairman of the judiciary committee, Mr. Warren said, "His Excellency is to be commended on his friendly attitude toward the judges in regard to adequate pensions for them but not on his plan to force judges to retire at 70 years."

The president of the Boston Bar Association declared the Governor made a mistake in embodying two different propositions in his retire-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Housing Project Work Begins

Mayor John D. Lynch Is Seen on Steam Shovel Starting Operations Which Will Result in a $2,500,000 Group of Modern Homes

Coakley Case Action Pressed

Investigation into the election of Daniel H. Coakley Jr. as representative from Ward 22, which is still being urged by Attorney James J. Irwin of Everett, remained a possibility today. Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Superior Court took under advisement Mr. Irwin's petition to set aside the action of Judge Thomas H. Connelly of Brighton District Court in denying his request for such an investigation.

Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan appeared as the representative of Judge Connelly and argued that the latter had "a perfect right" to decide as he did in the matter. A writ of this nature, he declared, would have to involve some actual injury to the rights of the person bringing the petition.

Mr. Irwin, he pointed out, lives in a different county and could not have suffered damage through the winning of the election by Mr. Coakley.

Tavern Permit Seeker Retires

Thomas J. Griffin of Dorchester appeared before the Boston Licensing Board for a permit to open a tavern at 2253 Dorchester Avenue today, but suddenly withdrew his application when 100 persons in the neighborhood of the proposed establishment stormed the hearing to protest. It is highly unusual for a petitioner to withdraw his request voluntarily.

John R. McVey, counsel for Mr. Griffin, said that in view of "the apparent overwhleming evidence of protest, my client will withdraw." Great applause followed this statement. The chief reason for the protest, it was stated, was that 2253 Dorchester Avenue is in the vicinity of a church.

Whiteside Sues Curley for Dollar

A $1 damage libel suit against Governor Curley was filed in Suffolk County Superior Court today by Attorney Charles J. Dunn on behalf of Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney and real estate operator who was described recently by the Governor as "Public Enemy No. 1."

Mr. Whiteside also complains in his suit that Mr. Curley referred to him as an "ambulance chaser," and as "chief raider," besides declaring that he solicited accounts of people with claims against the Board of Tax Appeals and "mulcted the public funds" as a member of the Board of City Assessors when he appeared before the Board of Tax Appeals. The Governor also, Mr. Whiteside alleges, has stated that he is "partial to his own interests" as a member of the Board of City Assessors.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and early Wednesday; followed by cooler and probably showers; moderate southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers probably tonight and Wednesday; cooler except on the coast.

Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday showers; cooler Wednesday except on south coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, probably shifting to northwest late Wednesday; weather mostly coludy tonight; Wednesday showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	83	Minneapolis	48	72
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	56	86	New York	68	80
Denver	52	70	Norfolk	72	86
Helena	46	68	Philadelphia	70	82
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	74	90
Kansas City	66	80	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	70	88
Miami	84	84			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 2.
B—Maximum, June 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:24 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Wednesday, 10:56 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Boston Today

Cambridge Starts Housing Project

Employment took an upswing in Cambridge today when Mayor John D. Lynch, manning a steam shovel, scooped the first load of soil for the beginning of the $2,500,000 low-cost housing project which will put 125 men to work at once on foundations, and 500 when the peak of construction is reached this summer and fall. The total pay roll is expected to reach $500,000.

In addition to the Mayor and city officials, the ceremonies were attended by W. Warren Rausch, district director of the PWA housing division, federal contact for the project which replaces four square blocks of frame "flats" with model apartments built along a central promenade parallel to Main and Washington streets.

Thirty per cent of the nine acres will be occupied by buildings and 70 per cent, once narrow streets walled in completely by wooden buildings, will become a private park with lawns, shrubbery and shade trees.

"Cambridge," said Mayor Lynch after his shift as shovel operator, "when this is done, will have received the double benefit of employment for her citizens and a beautiful housing development, of which we can all be proud.

"While we were forced to bear with long delays, it was my opinion that the sooner the Government utilized the land which it had acquired, the better it would be for our city and the interests of our citizens. Therefore, I did everything in my power to speed this project on its way.

"Today the actual construction work is starting. Irrespective of the opinions of some of our citizens regarding this project, it is rapidly becoming an accomplished fact. I have received assurance from Washington and from Mr. Rausch that we may confidently expect this development to be ready for occupancy within the coming year. I shall urge upon the authorities the employment of Cambridge residents for work on this project."

Work on foundations is expected to require about 120 days and to cost $64,000.

Sliding Scale Resolve Defeated

Ever since the Sliding Scale Recess Commission submitted its report last December, after three months' study of the question, many users of gas and electricity have regarded the sliding scale as the promised land of lower rates.

Today that promised land turned out to be nothing but a legislative mirage, as the Senate voted, 17 to 4, to kill the resolve ordering the Department of Public Utilities to make further studies into the advisability of establishing such a scale of rates.

The Recess Commission, it may be remembered, recommended that the sliding scale be put into effect. The Commission on Power and Light was less enthusiastic, however, and urged further study of the matter, recommending between $3000 and $4000 for the purpose The Ways and Means Committee later turned thumbs down on even this suggestion and the Senate today concurred by throwing out the whole scheme.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, chairman of the Power and Light Commission, reversed his usual stand today by battling for the resolve for additional study of the question.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, member of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, pointed out that the Department of Public Utilities may investigate the sliding scale without any further legislative provision.

N. E. Industries Fight Rates Plan

New England industries today objected to the Interstate Commerce Commission order eliminating competitive railroad freight rates from New York to Chicago and Milwaukee by way of the various New England "differential routes."

William H. Day, spokesman for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Traffic League and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts appeared before the I. C. C. in Washington today seeking modification of the order and authority to continue previous rate schedules during the season of navigation on the Great Lakes.

Reasons for asking continuance of the old rates:

1. To enable New England railroads to compete with similar routes operating by water to southern ports and thence by railroad to the same destinations.

2. To prevent loss of considerable traffic to New England railroads.

3. To avoid serious adverse effect on New England industries using these routes to reach highly competitive markets in the Middle West on a profitable basis.

Connecticut Lifts Auto Speed Limit To 50 Miles an Hour

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Motor vehicle traffic on Connecticut's trunk line highways was increased to 50 miles an hour today. The previous limit had been five miles an hour less.

The State Traffic Commission, composed of State Commissioners Michael A. Connor of Motor Vehicles, John A. McDonald of Highways and Anthony Sunderland of Police, voted the increase due to a decrease in accidents.

Rain Forecast For Woods Fires

While the charred remains of tree stumps, underbrush and grass continued to smolder today on thousands of fire-swept acres in the Mashpee section of Cape Cod, G. Harold Noyes, head of the Boston Weather Bureau, predicted possible showers for tonight which would "put a crimp in the fire hazard."

Mr. Noyes said that rain was greatly needed in central and southern portions of New England, since the month of May was deficient in precipitation by 1.48 inches. This might have caused the fires, said Mr. Noyes, but if they were set by an incendiary, as has been suggested, the weather would have had little to do with them. The chief meteorologist stated that his bureau takes the precautionary measure of sending to all fire wardens in the six New England states warnings of weather conditions which might be likely to affect fire hazards.

"Right now the green carpet on forest floors in southern New England states is vigorous enough so that there is not much fuel for forest fires," said Mr. Noyes, "but pine branches burn easily and on the slightest provocation."

The forecast at noon was: Partly cloudy tonight and early Wednesday, followed by cooler weather and showers. The temperature at noon was 78.

Curley's Aides Rally Support For J. L. Hurley

But Governor Insists He Is 'Keeping Hands Off' in Race

Heated Fight Looms

Governor Curley again has reiterated his "hands off" policy in regard to the three-cornered battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, nevertheless his lieutenants are known to be still on the trail of delegate support for Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, the original Curley choice for his successor.

While the Governor is still denying his participation in the gubernatorial fight, it is reported that he has invited Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, to become a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The Governor's desire that Mr. Lyman be a candidate has been known for some time, despite the fact that he and Mr. Lyman opposed each other vehemently over the correction commissioner's job last year.

Would Aid Ticket

At that time Governor Curley attempted to appoint Dr. Morris Peterson, Worcester clergyman, as Mr. Lyman's successor, when the latter tendered his resignation in protest against interference in his office. The Governor's Council refused to confirm the Peterson nomination. Some politicians suspect that the Governor never actually desired the confirmation, but paid a political debt by submitting the clergyman's name.

There are several reasons why the Governor would like to have Mr. Lyman on the ticket. First, and not the least reason is that the correction commissioner is a Yankee Democrat. His name on the ticket would attract the Yankee vote and also a certain element of the party still identified with the Ely-Walsh group, the political combine which held forth in the Democratic Party until Governor Curley rode into office on the now-famous tidal wave.

Mr. Lyman, on the ticket, would help the rest of the candidates, who, many Democrats believe, will need as much help as possible.

"Block Kelly" Move

Another reason why Mr. Lyman would be an acceptable candidate as far as the Governor is concerned, is that the Governor would like to stop the rise of Francis E. Kelly who is making rapid strides in the Lieutenant Governor campaign. Mr. Kelly was a member of the City Council during the Governor's last term as Mayor of Boston. As a councilor he strenuously opposed Mr. Curley, with the result that the two have been bitter political enemies ever since.

Mr. Lyman, it is understood, is considering all angles of the Lieutenant Governor post. He likes his present position, having made penology his hobby. He must necessarily be sure of himself before he gives up the post he enjoys so much.

But the possibility of Governor Curley's support may win over the correction commissioner. There is no doubt he would like to climb the political ladder, but he wants to be certain the ladder contains no weak rungs.

Gubernatorial Race

As for the gubernatorial race, most persons realize that the Governor wishes to dictate the defeat of Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer. Their enmity dates back to the 1934 Democratic pre-primary convention, when Mr. Hurley's failure to release his delegates to Mr. Curley resulted in the Governor's defeat at the convention.

The Governor, it is well understood would rather see either Lieutenant Governor Hurley or Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, as the gubernatorial selection than State Treasurer Hurley. And his lieutenants are working to that end, regardless of the Governor's announced "hands-off" policy.

Textile Union Pushes Program For Major Drive in Industry; Invades Unorganized Branches

Silk, Rayon and Carpet Workers Enlisted in Campaign for Shorter Hours and Higher Pay—Strike Talk Evaded as Leaders Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2—New England organizers of the United Textile Workers of America today were in the unorganized fields to prepare the workers in the cotton, silk and rayon and carpet branches of the textile industry for a campaign for higher wages and shorter hours.

Although no mention was made of the word strike at the all-day meeting held under the direction of Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, at New England headquarters here yesterday, there was every indication that preparations were being made for a general strike with more complete details of preliminary arrangements than any yet launched by this international union.

New Drive Planned

Mr. Riviere made it known after the conference that the program outlined to the organizers from all of the New England states, with the exception of Vermont, was similiar to the plans which are now being completed by the woolen and worsted department to obtain a 35-hour work week and a 20 per cent increase in wages.

"It is the desire," he said, "to make the New England workers ready so that when the other textile centers of the nation are ready to move, we will be in a position to present our greatest economic strength."

This announcement was the first indication that the international union was giving as much serious thought to the other branches of the industry, as its officers had created the impression that the woolen and worsted workers would make the test for the other departments.

26 Organizers Attend

The conference which opened at 11 a. m. yesterday and continued into the early evening, was attended by 26 organizers.

Mr. Riviere reported that the organizers made known to him that the woolen and worsted workers in all states were responding in numbers, larger than anticipated, to the appeal of the woolen and worsted department for the greatest possible strength in their proposed campaign.

"These organizers are enthusiastic about the possibility of obtaining the 35-hour work week and the 20 per cent increase in wages for the woolen and worsted workers. Mass meetings everywhere are a big success and there is no longer any question but that the program for this industry recommended by the international officers and approved by the executive council of the woolen and worsted workers. Mass meetings everywhere are a big success and there is no longer any question but that the program for this industry recommended by the international officers and approved by the executive council of the woolen and worsted department will be as successful as expected," he said.

A telegram was read from Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, who was scheduled to address the conference. He had made known his intention of coming to Rhode Island to obtain the latest information regarding conditions in the textile centers and to make known the latest plans of the international.

Rail Fare Cut 'Jokers' Found By Commuters

The average commuter, the man who rides with his ticket in his hat, who knows the conductor by his front name and who hardly ever looks up from his newspaper when the conductor collects it, is asking himself these days about the new "reduced" railroad rates. Personally, at best, he doesn't think much of them because this week, like last week before the fares were reduced, he paid out his $2.38 or whatever it was, for his usual 12-ride ticket. At worst he is put out, for in some cases the fare reductions, which removed certain types of tickets, worked against his pocketbook.

Let us take, for instance, the man who lives over 15 miles from Boston, who does not come under the 12-ride commutation railroad rate which is based on a minimum ride of 15 miles. Out to Dover, Mass., for instance, which is just beyond the commutation zone, the commuter formerly paid $1.45 for a five-ride ticket. Under the new rates, which have eliminated the five-ride ticket, he now finds himself forced to pay 35 cents for a single ride, or six cents more than the former five-ride rate.

Again, analyzing the situation in the case of the Dover (Mass.) rate. On the railroad timetables the actual train mileage to Dover is 15.2 miles. On the strict 2-cents-a-mile coach rate, the fare should be 31 cents. But under the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling, which allows the railroads to charge to the nearest 5 or 10 unit, the rate is raised to 35 cents. The commuter raises an eyebrow at that one.

The railroad's side of the case says that the obvious thing for that man in Dover to do is to buy a 60-ride ticket out to Dover. That costs him only $11.09 a month, which figures roughly at 18½ cents a ride. If he

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Head-Measuring Taken To Kindly By Irish Women

For five months last fall and winter the police of seven counties in western Ireland went abroad through the countryside warning the people that there was a woman coming to see them. It was a friendly warning, though, and proved to be of great usefulness to the woman who was on her way. She had a suspicious errand to carry out and one whose success not even police help could insure.

She was Miss Helen Dawson, National Research Council fellow in anthropology," and she was asking the women of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Liertim, Sligo and Donegal to let her take measurements of their heads and heights. Two thousand of them were willing, though shy; two of them said "no" very sharply, a few dozen made a gentle excuse to avoid it.

Miss Dawson also looked into the matter of the color of Irish eyes, not for romantic reasons, of course, but as one part of her check-up on the physical characteristics of the Irish people today. Some 50 observations are made, including color of hair, amount of hair, size and placing of nose, form of head, condition of teeth, and so on.

Survey of Men

The same kind of survey among men has been carried on by Dr. C. W. Dupertuis, assistant in the department of anthropology at Harvard, covering all of Ireland and more than 10,000 individuals. In one way, the work among women was more difficult, since they get out into the world less and are, therefore, shyer. Their housework and farming keeps them to a more restricted life. The men, however, travel about their work, get to the fairs, and are more used to strangers.

Dr. Dawson started her tour on a bicycle, but the strong winds and winter-roughened roads compelled her to turn to the automobile for comfort and to conserve her time. She traveled alone all the time except for occasional meetings with others of the Harvard group. Her equipment, the usual field apparatus, consisted of two pairs of calipers and an anthropometer, a complicated jointed stick for taking other measurements. The record cards carried not only the anthropological figures but names, locality, birthplace, occupation and a word or two on social and economic conditions.

School Buildings

It was necessary for the most part to travel from house to house, because the women were reluctant to gather at a central place in the town, especially since that place was most often the guards' barracks, or in other words, the police station. To be seen entering a police station is no more desirable in Ireland than it is in the United States.

Only women over 16 years old were measured, mostly at home, but some in institutions. Schools were especially valuable, since with the teachers' co-operation children could be sent after their parents, or used to spread the word.

At one place where a headquarters was established, Dr. Dawson was puzzled to find an especial eagerness by the women to be measured.

Beauty Contest

They came in larger numbers and from longer distances than she had known before, and most of them were young. A quiet investigation revealed that the young Irish girl who was her clerical assistant had thought to get more women in by starting a story that Dr. Dawson was a "scout" from Hollywood.

State Wage Compact Held Near Collapse

Supreme Court Strikes Blow at State's Authority, Parkman Says

Plans Legal Action

Senator Believes Child Labor And Maximum-Hour Laws Are Menaced

The interstate labor compact movement faces serious curtailment as a result of the ruling by the United States Supreme Court that the New York minimum wage law is unconstitutional, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Interstate Labor Compacts Conference, announced today.

The Senator sees the minimum wage compact movement definitely stopped and he believed there is danger that the reasoning by which the Supreme Court threw out the mandatory minimum wage law may invalidate any general application of a 40 to 48-hour maximum work week among men, women and children.

Danger of Collapse

"The temper of the present court is such," the Senator averred, "that I believe two-thirds of our compact movement is in danger of complete collapse." Three compacts have been sought to date, those to establish minimum wages, maximum hours, and elimination of child labor.

Senator Parkman looks upon yesterday's decision as even more important than some of the earlier decisions against New Deal legislation. Previous rulings were based mainly, he said, upon the argument that the Federal Government was usurping the constitutional powers of the states. Yesterday's decision on minimum wages, he said, strikes at the authority of the states themselves.

Although Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, expressed the conviction that something could be done to save the major portions of the Massachusetts minimum-wage law, which is practically identical with that of New York, Senator Parkman was not so hopeful.

Legal Action Planned

The Senator, however, plans to write to all states involved in the compact movement to determine what, if anything, may be done to save the minimum wage compact. Such a procedure, he added, will provide the legal grounds on which to proceed. Senator Parkman pointed out that the minimum-wage compact contains practically the same provision as the now unconstitutional New York law.

If the Supreme Court decision may be interpreted as constituting a possible danger to the maximum-hour compact, the movement in general faces a stiff battle.

The only compact which appears free of the constitutional question, according to Senator Parkman, is the child labor compact. Undoubtedly the compact conference will continue to push that proposal, but activity on the other section may be stopped.

Officials Confer

Meanwhile, Attorney General Dever and Labor Commissioner Moriarty conferred today on possible revision of the Massachusetts minimum-wage law which would save its most important provision. Later Mr. Moriarty met with members of the minimum-wage commission on the same question.

Mr. Dever declared recommendations would be made before propogation of the present Legislature. He said that mandatory features of the present law must be eliminated if it is to come within constitutional grounds but he hopes that some forms of "sanction" may be provided which will have the effect of a mandatory requirement and still be constitutional.

Senator Parkman, however, is not too certain that effective "sanctions" may be applied. Ordinarily, he explained, these sanctions take the form of publicity or blacklisting of non-compiying firms. But, he added, this blacklisting has proved ineffective in the past.

Watt Pledges Aid

While efforts were being made to save the Massachusetts law, Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, announced that the federation would stand back of a movement to give the Federal Government sufficient power to establish minimum-wage laws and pass other legislation protecting labor. He called upon Senator Parkman to lead the fight at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland for adoption of a plank favoring this extension of the federal power.

Attacking the Supreme Court decision, Mr. Watt said, "Organized labor cannot reconcile the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the minimum wage case with its understanding of justice or constitutional liberty. Decent employers, consumers and the unorganized workers suffer alike from this decision. The five justices apparently believe that the Constitution has no breath of life, that it constitutes an unrelenting veto on any social progress, which, for the common good, would restrain the liberty of contracts for exploitation. Obviously, the 'due process of law' clause is more sacred to them than the general welfare powers of either nation or state."

Plea to Consumers

Mr. Watt urged that until sufficient authority is given the Federal Government "the only answer is to organize against exploiters. The State Federation of Labor will do its utmost to strengthen the resistance

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, Braintree, 8.

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—Edmund Lowe in "The Garden Murder Case." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Give Us This Night," with Gladys Swarthout. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Unholy Garden," featuring Ronald Colman. Also "Once in a Lifetime," with Aline MacMahon and Jack Oakie.

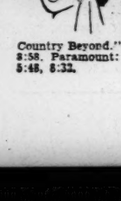
SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Harbor Lights," "Neptune Nonsense," "Double or Nothing," "Ride Along Dude," "Plane Dippy," also latest newsreels.

UPTOWN—"Big Brown Eyes," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Last of the Pagans." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "The Princess Comes Across." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:59, 7:51, 10:43. Stage: Cliff Edwards with his musical variety revue. Sevitzky and his orchestra.

TREMONT—"The Irish in Us," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 9:21 a. m., 12:53, 4:23, 7:57. Also "Dark Angel," with Merle Oberon and Fredric March. 10:58 a. m., 2:30, 6:02, 9:34. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Pranchot Tone in "Dangerous." Also "To Beat the Band," with Roger Pryor and Hugh Herbert.

FINE ARTS—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," with Conrad Veidt and René Ray. 1:10, 2:50, 4:40, 6:25, 8:10, 9:50. "Austrian Theater Through the Ages." "Elmer Elephant," a Walt Disney cartoon, newsreel. Daily at 12:45 recorded concert played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under direction of Willem Mengelberg. Beethoven's Third Symphony, "The Eroica." Tomorrow, Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII."



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Brides Are Like That," featuring Ross Alexander and Anita Louise. Fenway: 2:29, 5:05, 7:40, 10:17. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:19, 7:03, 9:47. Also Rochelle Hudson and Paul Kelly in "The Country Beyond." Fenway: 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount: 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:04, 5:48, 8:32.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Old Timers' Night. 8:30.
"Our Director." March.....Bigelow
Overture to "Poet and Peasant".....Suppé
"Arkansas Traveler." Old Fiddler's Breakdown.....Guion
"The Gondoliers," Selection.....Sullivan
"The Hunt in the Black Forest"..Voelker
"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Marcel Lafosse
Songs of the Old Days:
"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"—"The Bowery"—"The Sidewalks of New York"—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady"—"Daisy Bell" ("A Bicycle Built for Two")—"Comrades"—"Little Annie Rooney"—"She May Have Seen Better Days"—"The Band Played On"—"After the Ball"—"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."
"Jolly Fellows." Waltzes.....Volstedt
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn
Valerius
Old-Time Favorites:
"Soldier's Farewell"—"Listen to the Mocking Bird"—"The Old Oaken Bucket"—"Old Black Joe"—"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—"Sweet and Low"—"Maryland, My Maryland"—"When Johnny Comes March Home"—"Auld Lang Syne."
The audience is invited to sing.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton in "Nobody's Fool." 10:08 a. m., 12:47, 3:26, 6:05, 8:44. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 11:28 a. m., 2:07, 4:46, 7:25, 10:04.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

EXETER—Al Jolson and Beverly Roberts in "The Singing Kid." 3:25, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Dangerous Waters," with Jack Holt and Robert Armstrong. 2:10, 5, 7:54.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:23, 2:46, 5, 7:12, 9:35.

MODERN—Victor McLaglen and Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 11:06 a. m., 2:10, 5:16, 8:20.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Grace Moore and Franchot Tone in "The King Steps Out." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7, 9:45. Also "Roaming Lady," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Music

AGASSIZ THEATER, RADCLIFFE COLLEGE (Cambridge)—Annual closing concert given by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Eckard Streets. 8:15.

Other Events

SQUANTUM WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, Squantum School, Huckins Avenue. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"The Wonders of Radio Telephone," by Percy E. Thompson, with Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, and vaudeville. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE—"Dvorak," by Prof. Walter R. Spaulding of Harvard University. Boston University, School of Education, 29 Exeter Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Jeremiah E. Burke School, Washington Street. 1:30.

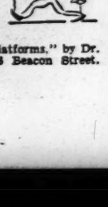
Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Why a Better Business Bureau?" by Kenneth B. Backman of the Boston Better Business Bureau. Special feature: Ormond Lewis, tenor soloist, and Harold Chapman, pianist. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland Indians. 3.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Theodore Roosevelt School, School Street. 1:45.



WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Presidential Candidates and Platforms," by Dr. George Earle Raiguel. 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

Lodge's Candidacy Faces Fire Of Both Labor and Industry

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, who started his campaign firmly convinced that his legislative record made him a friend to both labor and industry, is today weathering a cross-fire from both sides.

The word has passed around the State House that industry, represented by some members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and a western Massachusetts industrial group, is "ganging up" on the grandson of the late United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Sinclair Weeks, a business man whose record is more to the liking of these industrialists, is understood to be benefiting from this reported movement.

Weeks Gain in Strength

From the report it is gathered that the industrialists are ordering the delegates in their employ to vote at the convention for former Mayor Weeks. This may be the explanation for Representative Lodge's recent loss in delegate strength. Not long ago, Mr. Weeks, after a late start, appeared headed for certain defeat. Today, he has a real chance.

At the same time, labor is looking askance upon the Representative's labor record, not entirely convinced that Mr. Lodge is as liberal as his record appears. Whether their suspicions are correct or not, they are wondering if the Beverly Senatorial candidate is entirely sincere in his labor votes. They suspect he may be acting on the frequently stated advice of many party leaders that Republican candidates should play along with labor on various measures to atract some of the labor vote.

Labor Studies Record

This suspicion may be entirely unfair to Representative Lodge but it is indicative of the opposition, open and undercover, that he faces. But the position in which the Representative now finds himself is largely of his own making.

At the start of his campaign, he pointed out that all the measures he favored in regard to labor and industry were reported favorably after consultations with both sides. He pointed out that both sides were in agreement on the proposals. However, the Representative has some adverse votes on his record as far as labor is concerned. That situation makes labor wonder just how the Representative stands.

By voting for those measures favored by both parties, the Representative has given the appearance of straddling. And contrary to his expectations, labor and industry are not thoroughly convinced that he is a friend to both. Thus the efforts he declared he has made during the last two years to bring labor and industry together upon a common ground may be proving a boomerang against his senatorial candidacy.

But the present situation may result in the Beverly candidate going beyond the convention, if he is defeated for the party flag. As a candidate in the September primaries, he possibly will be able to capitalize on some of his vote-getting ability and thereby defeat Mr. Weeks. It is understood that the Representative originally intended to abide by the convention decision, but if he believes he is being railroaded out of the nomination, he may abandon his original intention.

* * *

Democratic Jobs

Some Democrats are fearful of the possible result of Democratic State Committee chairman Joseph McGrath's statement that only Democrats should be hired on relief projects and that all Republicans that want jobs should change their enrollment. Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester is one of the fearful.

Like many other Democrats, questioned today, Senator Sullivan pointed out that there is nothing new in the McGrath policy, defending it by saying the Republicans followed the same program when they were in power.

However, Senator Sullivan said, the Republicans kept quiet about it. Mr. McGrath "made a great mistake by coming out into the open on the jobs situation, and I fear it may result in defeat of the party in some instances," he said.

Explaining further, the Senator said, "You and I know what is going on in the State House in regard to the barring of Republican job seekers, but most of the citizens do not. Let the Republicans talk all they want about it. That will not be as damaging to the cause of the Democratic Party as Mr. McGrath's statement."

Edgar M. Mills

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

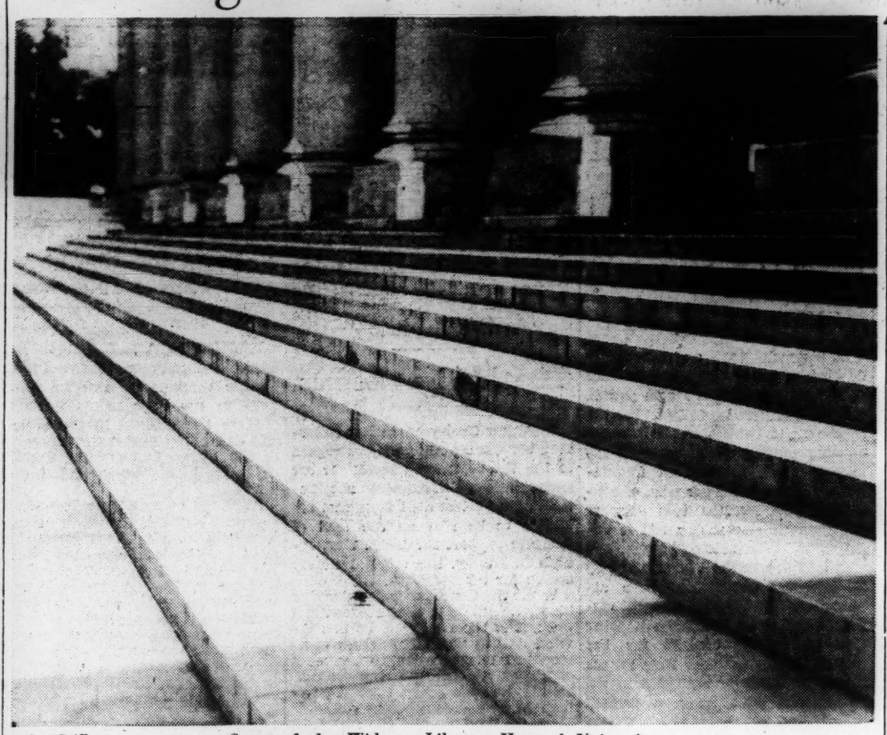
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

New England Unites Vacation Time and Study



Arthur Griffin — Steps of the Widener Library, Harvard University

Nearly half-hundred summer schools are to open early in July to cover a wide variety of subjects; outstanding is the school at Harvard which is observing its 300th anniversary this year.

In New England, where barefoot boys scamper over green hills at play in summer, school never closes. At graduation time, classrooms are emptied for a fortnight. Then hundreds trek back to the campus and by Fourth of July New England's established institution, the summer school, begins.

For many years the summer school has filled a dual need in New England. To some it has offered opportunity to catch up on back work. To others it offers a period to study on special subjects, not offered on regular college curriculums. This year summer schools in New England will offer courses of greater variety and with more learned lectures than at any previous time.

Particularly is this true at Harvard University, this year celebrating its 300th anniversary, the summer school of which has been regarded as outstanding for many years. At the invitation of the university a number of distinguished professors from this country and abroad not usually found in the teaching staff of a summer school will offer courses in their particular fields. Many of the buildings and other facilities of the university not ordinarily available in summer will be kept open.

A leader in summer school education, through its years of cultural growth and its endowments, Harvard in no way dominates that institution. Scattered throughout New England are no less than 47 universities, colleges and schools fostering the movement.

In tiny fishing villages on the Maine coast one may study art, ornithology or geology. In New Hampshire one may study weaving, wood carving, metal work and jewelry and on the shores of Newfound Lake there is a music colony. If one wants to write or study literature, the Green Mountains in Vermont may offer a suitable setting in addition to suitable courses. Massachusetts, of course, is the cultural center of New England, sponsoring almost any topic for summer study in its dozens of academic chambers. Connecticut and Rhode Island supplement these curriculums substantially, although most summer schools, as listed by the New England Council, are in the North.

To these institutions every summer come hundreds of students, many from New England, but, increasingly, many more from eastern states and from all other parts of the country. In economic value alone the summer schools yield $27,000,000 annually. Persons old and young contribute, for all ages enjoy the continual summer school as New England was developed it. The reason isn't hard to find.

New England's countryside meets a two-fold need for the summer student. In addition to these many institutions which offer courses on a variety of subjects, it boasts a summer climate long famous for vacationists. Those who feel that some portion of July and August should be devoted to recreation, yet are obliged to sign up for summer school, find in New England the answer to the problem.

In this respect the New England Council and the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, a clearing house for educational information for adults which has freely offered its information for the past 14 years, have said:

"The New England summer—cool sunlit days and refreshing nights—is ideal for study; and the presence of the sea and mountains offers abundant recreational resources for afternoons, week ends and holidays. Each year hundreds of students from all parts of the country combine healthful vacations with profitable study at these world famous colleges and unique summer schools—ranging from Maine west to Lake Champlain, from the White and Green Mountains to Cape Ann on the Atlantic."

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when every bathroom was a symphony in white. Oh, there might have been an occasional pale pink or blue stripe running through a stray towel, but for the most part, white prevailed. But the old order has changed, and today this is the room in which you can express yourself to your heart's content . . . with a riot of colors that range from pastels to dynamics!

* * *

All in Colors

Walpole Brothers . . . 587 Boylston Street, right near the Public Library . . . are well equipped to help you change the character and expression of anything in the way of linens, as well as bath towels, face cloths, bed spreads and luncheon sets. In fact, just to stand and gaze at their window display is an education in itself, for it's always filled with 'the last word' in merchandise. Such as enormous beach towels that lend themselves so nicely to one's summer home as well as the sands, and may be had in firecracker red that's been stepped up in appeal with the aid of huge lighthouses, anchors or boats. And a brown and yellow shower curtain that's simply covered from top to bottom with dolphins . . . or an oil silk curtain that's decked out with sailboats, anchors and rope; for something like $6.95. Or attractive cotton crepe blanket covers, with perfectly huge monograms in the center, for only $4.75. That's the twin bed size . . . double size is $5.75. Now this is only a mere smattering of what they have to offer . . . but it'll give you an idea.

* * *

Dry-Me-Dry

Wherever you're used to buying your Martex towels you'll find the new Martex Dry-Me-Dry dish towels. They were evidently made for people who naturally want to see results in the way of gleaming, glittering china and glassware (but who can't depend on it because they always hustle through the job of drying dishes), because these are the fastest drying and the most absorbent dish towels we've come across . . . and we've come across many in our day! They're made of linen and cotton and spun rayon, which accounts for their extra strength and super absorbency. And they never leave the usual "calling card" of the regular towel . . . lint! Furthermore, there's some sense to their size, which you'll appreciate if you've been wrestling with dinkey little things . . . for they're a full yard long. And they're good looking, with borders in various bright colors to carry out the color scheme in your kitchen. If you've any desire to be among the first (if not the first!) to receive a "thank-you" note from the bride, we suggest that you send her a dozen or more Martex Dry-Me-Drys, for they're a really useful gift . . . not one that she'll have to tuck away for company purposes . . . and even a bride must have her practical moments! They're $2.95 a dozen, or four for $1. And that certainly fair enough for so much efficiency.

* * *

Blue Glassware

We certainly don't know where . . . or when . . . you're going to find more of the popular blue glassware for one dollar than we saw at Shepard's yesterday. They were in the special sales department, and, for example, there's a sixteen-piece beverage set that consists of eight sherbets, and eight Georgian tumblers. Or a ten-piece salad set; which means that there's a large service plate, a salad bowl, and eight tea plates . . . all for the same dollar!

* * *

That Pine Woods Odor

Did you ever bury your face in a lot of new pine needles, and wish that you might carry their refreshingly different odor home with you? Then you should meet Admiración Pine and Olive Bath Oil. It's a dollar a bottle, and a teaspoon goes a long, long way. You can use it in place of soap if you wish, for what a liquefying cream is to your face, this Bath Oil is to your body . . . or you may use it merely to perfume your bath water. Either way, you can't escape ending up with that grand pine needle fragrance!

* * *

Bit of Everything

Honorable Mention to: Those summer pocketbooks at the Walk-Over Shoe Store on Tremont Street. The hankies that look like anywhere from 50 cents to a dollar at Murray's Town Shop, but are only a quarter. The bathtub, or outdoor pool set for youngsters at the Original Thread and Needle Shop, that consists of everything that floats in the way of boats, buoys, etc., and would keep even "what-shall-I-do-now" Horace occupied for some time. The multi-colored doeskin shoes at the Emily Shop. The "Tub-It" hats at Jordan's, that have invisible zippers, so you can flatten them right out for washing and ironing, only $2.95. And the fact that, with any repair work that comes to $10 or more at the Edwards Fur shop, you get free fur storage! To say nothing of the beach hats at Jay's . . . that are so big they ought to keep you, and your nearest neighbor . . . from acquiring a tan. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Rail Fare Cut 'Jokers' Found By Commuters

(Continued from Page 9)

uses only 50 rides from a 60-ride ticket, the unit cost a ride comes up to 23 cents which is definitely better than the 35 cent coach fare rate.

The commuter surveys the 60-ride situation and finds that though it has some advantage there are drawbacks. In the first place he finds that not only is it a ticket but that it resembles a contract which restricts the use of the ticket to his own use. His family therefore must buy their own separate tickets.

Reading the printing on his ticket, the commuter finds that the Dover ticket, for instance, is good weekdays and Sundays. If for some special occasion he desires to come from Dover to Boston on Sunday, he looks at the timetable for the Dover branch, but finds no Sunday trains.

But, the commuter insists, it says that the ticket is good on Sundays! He hasn't yet finished figuring that one out. Again, the commuter finds that at the end of a month he has about 10 tickets left over on his monthly book. He, like many others, if he works on Saturdays, travels an average of about 25 days a month, or about 50 rides. If he works only five days a week he rides an average of about 22 days a month. In the first case, strictly speaking, the man who rides only 50 times a month is paying about $1.85 a month for transportation which he cannot use or which he finds impossible to use.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WELO, 900kc.

Discontinued

Maine

Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Westchester Negro Jubilee Choir recital	Red Sox-Cleveland game	Recordings and reports
5:15 Maria Forbes, songs		Billy Mills's Orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Manhattan Guardsmen	Billy Mills's Orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checker Board": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15 Captain Tim's Story	Terry and Ted: sketch	"News of Youth"	Male quartet; pianists
6:30 News; musicale; speaker	Bright Spot: vocalist	Sport reports	Dramatic sketch
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Ray Block's Orchestra; Debonairs Trio; soloists	Yankee News Service
7:15 Political speaker	"Human Side of the News"		Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Lum and Abner; songs	After-Dinner Revue: variety	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	"Carnival": recording
7:45 Nature League sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	Boake Carter, news comment	Detective drama
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer Dean serial dramatic sketch	Leo Reisman and orchestra; soloists; Philips Lord	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man": comedy; orchestra	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
8:15			Terry O'Toole, songs; organ
8:30 Edgar Guest in Welcome Valley: soloists; sketch; or.	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; vocalist	Ken Murray; Phil Regan, tenor; Morgans's Orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists; quartet; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	"Symphonic Strings": Alfred
9:15 Ethel Shutta, soloist		Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Wallenstein's Orchestra
9:30 Political speaker	Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook"	Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists	Upton Close, comment
9:45 Froeba's Rhythm Interlude	Graham McNamee; soloists		News Service
10:00 Republican Club of Massachusetts; addresses by	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
10:15 leading candidates	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
10:30	Barry McKinley, baritone; or.	Dramatizations of the News,	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45 Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Twin City Foursome	Sport commentator	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:00 Reports; news; George Harris's Orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15	Sport review; recordings	Local dance music	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:30 Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	LeRoy Smith's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45 Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	LeRoy Smith's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: high lights of third triennial conference of Associated Country Women of the World; talks.

2:00 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Edison Pioneers"; sketch.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Olympic Prospects, 1936," William Slater, NBC commentator.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; organ; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Hour: orchestra; Cesare Sodero, conductor; Helen Traubell, soprano.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Parnell

Dennis King — In Title Role of the Play by Elsie T. Schauffler About the Irish Statesman, Now at the Shubert

What's Going On In the Arts

Final Theater Guild Play

FOR final offering of its Boston season, the Theater Guild-American Theater Society submitted to its subscribers at the Shubert last night Elsie Schauffler's "Parnell," with Dennis King in the title role and Edith Barrett as Mrs. O'Shea.

The play, redolent of lavender and old lace, deals specifically with the statesman's love affair, rather than with his career as a whole. Events are plausibly telescoped for theatrical purposes. It is a naïvely old-fashioned piece, with love at first sight, romantic talk and stuffy atmosphere.

This of course is all in place. Unfortunately the present cast does not make the most of dialogue which at best is a little on the dull side. It could have been pointed up a good deal more than it was last night. Most of the best lines in the play are given to Mrs. O'Shea's Aunt Ben, an ancient beldame, but Virginia Chauvenet, who took the part, threw them away with amazing prodigality.

Mr. King, called upon to utter first fustian and then romantic phrases, could not make either kind of speech seem real. Miss Barrett was overwhelmed by the sentiment of her role. She missed the effect of her more dramatic lines by wrongly placed accents and inexpressive cadences. Most of the players were disposed to recite their speeches.

The fact is, it was a depressing evening, and an anticlimactic conclusion to a series which has included "The Old Maid," "Porgy and Bess," "End of Summer," "Winterset" and "The Shrew." Since the play has been much praised elsewhere, we must conclude that the production was chiefly at fault. But it might have been wiser to do without a final play this spring.

The settings and costumes, by Stewart Chaney, were appropriate. The audience, which was of good size, was politely applausive.

L. A. S.

Harley Perkins's Aquarelles

AT HIS gallery at 104 Revere Street, Harley Perkins is exhibiting a series of water colors which for the most part portray views of the Rhine. They supplement his display held earlier this season of Mallorcan and Spanish subjects.

The great difference between these two sets reveals how sensitively the artist reacts to his environment. In the German scenes there is a thoughtful, discerning representation, not too precise, but sufficiently detailed to make the spot on the Rhine recognizable, for, say, a mountain, a castle, a bridge. Mr. Perkins localizes each spot, but not without finding some exquisite feature to distinguish it—the fast-moving clouds, the grayness, the exhilaration of atmosphere. These aquarelles are charged with movement, with the mixture of immediacy and remoteness. To gain his objective Mr. Perkins has added opaque white to the pigment so that the washes have more body, more vigor, than straight water colors. This method, known as gouache, lends itself to registering a fleeting impression to which the artist wishes to convey a feeling of bulk and density.

Some still-lifes disclose a special gift which Mr. Perkins has developed in recent years, a gift for evincing from a bouquet a splendid simplified design, the tracery of which is suggested by the flower. These portrayals are flowery, fresh and exhilarating, lacking the encyclopedic features of the blossoms, but full of vitality and radiance.

A third group consists of some interiors in which figures are seen sitting at tables, reading or typing. Again Mr. Perkins reduces the image to a few lines, again he dwells upon a few decorative traceries, and then he omits, excludes, wilfully ignores other material which may be in the path of vision. Mr. Perkins's water colors are remarkably free of excess, of color, shadows, illustration. He holds the painterly, decorative, atmospheric consideration first. Such aquarelle helps to counteract the influence of the water colorists of the naturalist school who still hold sway in Boston. What a pleasure it is to find an exhibition where there is no excess of chiaroscuro, no piercing high light, no competition with the camera.

D. A.

Zioncheck in Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Representative Marion A. Zioncheck of Washington State was charged in an order committing him to Gallinger Hospital with being "of unsound mind." The charge was sworn to by E. P. Stump, sanitary officer of the District of Columbia.

State Wage Compact Held Near Collapse

(Continued from Page 9)

of working men and women against the breakdown of present minimum standards.

"I earnestly hope that consumers as a class will join with us against the use of sweatshop products. If labor stands firm and consumers refuse to profit from human suffering, industrial chaos need not result."

Rhode Island Wage Law Invalidated by Verdict

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2 (AP)—State officials agreed today that the five-to-four decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the New York minimum wage law for women also invalidated the Rhode Island law, and reduced it to a mere instrument of "moral persuasion" which might be used to induce employers to pay not less than the minimum wage set for any specific industry by an investigating board created under the law.

Governor Green said it was "unfortunate" that in the split decision "one man's opinion prevails over the Congress, the President and the popular will," but it was more important "that these matters be decided, however, than that they be decided right. Otherwise we would have anarchy and chaos."

Connecticut Will Stand Behind Its Wage Law

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Attorney General Edward J. Daly said today the Connecticut minimum wage law would remain effective unless declared unconstitutional.

Enacted in 1933, the Connecticut law is patterned somewhat after the New York law declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

"The Connecticut law," said Mr. Daly in an informal opinion, "stands on its own feet. If it should be tested and found to be invalid, then, of course, it would cease to be a law. But until the courts do declare it to be unconstitutional, it will remain the law in the State."

The state statute has a provision for fixing minimum wages by voluntary agreement, but the labor commissioner has the power to make them mandatory. No wage scale has been made mandatory in this State.

Morgan R. Mooney, State Deputy Labor Commissioner, said that the decision was a great setback to the efforts of state and federal agencies to thwart the sweat-shop operators.

N. H. Law to Stand

CONCORD, N. H., June 2 (AP)—The decision of the Supreme Court declaring New York's minimum-wage law unconstitutional will have no immediate effect on New Hampshire's minimum-wage law, although it is written along the same lines as the New York statute, Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney said yesterday.

Gillis Reinstates Former Fire Chief After Five Months

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis reinstated John F. Cutter, former fire chief, as a member of the fire department today, five months after discharging him.

Mayor Gillis's action was taken as the Superior Court was about to consider his refusal to comply with a District Court order to reinstate Mr. Cutter. He had been fined $300 in lower court.

The Mayor said Mr. Cutter's reinstatement would cause an overdraft in the department at the close of the year and that the city, as a result, would be obliged to go without a fire department if an emergency appropriation was not forthcoming.

Amoskeag Plan Hearing Put Over

Because of the amount of work connected with the $3,200,000 suit brought by four state banks against their parent bank, the Federal National of Boston, which he took under advisement last week, Special Master Arthur Black today postponed to June 10 the hearing to determine the "fairness and feasibility" of the plan to reorganize the business affairs of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H.

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Racing Repeal Measure Loses As Senate Rejects Initiative

Repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing was defeated in the Senate, a proposal for the election of city councilors and school committeemen by proportional representation was thrown out and the House passed to be engrossed a bill cutting the machinery tax from approximately $35 per thousand to $5, as the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday speeded toward adjournment.

The Senate action on the horse and dog-racing repeal petition produced the greatest surprise, as the upper chamber voted against the initiative petition without debate. The adverse vote was 25 to 10. Until yesterday's action it was expected the petition would be the subject of bitter debate. But even those who favor repeal of horse and dog racing failed to take the floor.

As one senator declared, however, "What is the use of debating. We knew just how the vote was going and ther was no sense in arguing the matter."

House to Act

According to constitutional requirements, the House will state its position on the matter by tomorrow. It is understood the House will take the same stand as the Senate.

That action, however, is not necessarily the end of the repeal movement. There is still a chance to place the question before the people at the next state election in November. To do this, 5000 additional signatures must be obtained and filed with the Secretary of State on or before the first Wednesday in August and not before the first Wednesday in July. Inasmuch as 21,000 signatures were obtained originally on the initiative petition, the gathering of 5000 additional signers appears a simple task.

But some persons believe little effort will be made to obtain the additional 5000 names. Several legislators have made the charge that the petition was filed merely to save the dog racing interests who were faced with a referendum on dog racing alone. However, since the filing of the initiative petition for repeal of both horse and dog racing, the referendum on dog racing, voted by the 1935 legislature, has been repealed by this year's legislature. Some legislators believe, therefore, that some of the petition's backers would be willing to let the repeal movement expire.

Backers Encouraged

As for the defeat of the proportional representation bills in the House, the backers were immensely pleased that they progressed as far as they did. Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston and Representative William Hastings of Malden were successful in pushing the bills through a third reading but failed on the engrossment stage. This was the first year the sponsors were able to obtain even a favorable committee report on the subject. Therefore, they are encouraged to keep up the fight in other years.

While the House did not favor proportional representation, it did favor financial relief for industry, by passing to be engrossed a bill eliminating the present local tax on machinery, which averages approximately $35 per $1000 of valuation, and substituting a $5 flat rate tax. If the Senate concurs in the House action, some additional source of revenue must be tapped, because the cities and towns will lose at least $4,000,000 in revenue under the legislation.

Executive Council

The House also stood firm on two previous actions whereby it killed a bill to abolish all the statutory powers and duties of the Governor's Council and passed to be engrossed a bill forcing the abolition of Governor Curley's employment office which has hired all employees on State Public Works projects. Under the latter bill all employees must be hired through the federally-supported employment offices, of which the Governor does not exercise so great a degree of control.

On both these bills the House refused to reconsider its previous actions. The vote on the Council proposal was 54 to 42 against reconsideration.

At the same time the House passed to be enacted an initiative petition calling for a referendum on a proposal to purchase an additional 300,000 acres of state forest land over a period of 20 years. The original petitioners asked for a purchase period of 10 years, but agreed to a change proposed by legislators spreading the purchase period over 20 years. The total cost would be $1,500,000 for the land, inasmuch as the State is allowed to pay an average of $5 per acre.

Vote Was 123 to 92

If the Senate concurs with the House on this proposal, the question will go on the November ballots. If the Senate fails to approve of the measure, the sponsors must obtain 5000 additional signatures. However, before going to the Senate, the bill must weather a reconsideration vote today. Yesterday's favoring vote was 123 to 92.

Several bills for state lotteries were tossed out the legislative window in the House. Two called for the immediate establishment of lotteries and another called for a referendum on the subject. However, after last year, when the House did an about-face after Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Cathalic Church attacked lotteries, the proposals appear to have little chance of success.

'No Legislation Needed' Vote on Judges Issue

(Continued from Page 9)

ment bill, i. e., (1) adequate provision for pensions and (2) fixing an age limit. "The latter is a mistake," said the speaker.

Senator Hurley pointed out that the bill contains a "saving clause" which provides that if any portion of the bill is declared unconstitutional the other portion shall remain operative. Mr. Warren, however, said such a provision was not good legislation, adding that it is not creditable to sidestep the question of constitutionality.

Dr. Lowell attacked the legislation as being a retirement plan rather than a pension system.

"It is a bill for retirement and it will open the way to new appointments on the bench. I object," he said, "to the opening of new appointments by removing judges at 70 or inducing justices to retire at that age. And I object to a bill for pensions which camouflages a retirement plan."

Harvard's president emeritus pointed out that under the bill a man who is only three days below the 70 year age could be appointed to the bench and could retire one day after reaching the age of 70 at full pay without having served a single hour on the bench. He demanded to know why no provision was made in the bill that a judge should serve 10 or 15 years before becoming eligible for a pension. The speaker expressed the opinion that the lack of this provision was deliberate.

Dr. Lowell declared the pension system as proposed under the bill did not conform to the usual definition of pension. He said ordinarily a pension is given in proportion to the length of service or a fixed rate determined in proportion to the salary received.

Under this bill a judge who retires at 70 receives full pay, he said, and one who serves as long as he feels he is able is penalized with a half-pay pension.

Dr. Lowell counteracted the argument that the retirement system would speed justice by saying that in the case of the Supreme Court most of the work is done "in bank." With the retired judges called upon to perform certain duties, the work would be slowed up, he said, because it is well known that in such a system as operates in the Supreme Court the fewer men working in bank, the speedier justice. He agreed that justice might be quickened in the district courts.

Mr. Wadsworth said this problem demands a careful study. "I believe the only practical manner to approach the problem is to have a recess commission appointed." During his talk, Mr. Wadsworth described the appointment of a citizens' committee for the protection of the judiciary when Governor Curley announced his plan to examine all judges over 70 as to their mental and physical capacity with a retirement penalty for those proved deficient. Mr. Wadsworth's explanation of the committee's appointment drew a question from Senator Hurley, who asked, "Do you think the judiciary needs protection?"

Mr. Wadsworth answered, "They did at that time, but they are better off today, I think."

Christian Scientists From Germany on Visit to Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Christian Science Group From Reich Visiting in Boston

A group of 34 Christian Scientists from various parts of Germany was continuing today visits to various points of interest in connection with the Christian Science movement in New England. Forming one of the largest single parties to travel from Germany to Boston for this purpose, they arrived at Back Bay Station Sunday, where they were met by representatives of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This morning at 9:00, the visitors left for Concord, N. H., to see The Christian Science Pleasant View Home and scenes associated with Mary Baker Eddy, Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science. Yesterday, they visited the Administration Building of The Mother Church, the Christian Science Publishing House, Mrs. Eddy's home at Chestnut Hill and the Christian Science Sanatorium.

Because some of the German guests do not speak English, they are accompanied on all their trips by guides who translate the information about the points of interest.

The German visitors are staying at the Hotel Westminster and their tour is being conducted by the Hamburg-American Line, which has arranged several similar trips for Christian Scientists to this country. The party will return to New York on Thursday.

The following is a list of the visitors:

Fräulein Hedwig Appenzeller, Stuttgart; Frau Liane Bäurlen, Stuttgart; Frau Meta Bütikofer, Zürich; Frau Doris Dreher, Stuttgart; Frau Elisabeth Douglas, Chemnitz; Herr Gerhard Eckardt, Dresden; Frau Gerhard Eckardt, Dresden; Fräulein Elisabeth Föhr, Stuttgart; Frau Lya Fröhlich, Hamburg; Herr Direktor Samuel Gschwind, Esslingen; Frau Samuel Gschwind, Esslingen; Frau Elfriede Hellwig, Altona; Frau Hulda Hiller, Leipzig; Herr Karl Hohnsbein, Hamburg; Fräulein Louise Jessen, Hamburg; Fräulein Hedwig Klesse, Dresden; Herr Richard Lindner, Leipzig; Frau Richard Lindner, Leipzig; Herr Hermann Müller, Reutlingen; Fräulein Agnes Pautzmann, Leipzig; Frau Anna Pohle, Berlin; Frau Martha Rust, Altona; Fräulein Marie-Luise Rust, Altona; Frau Ella Schmidt, Plauen; Fräulein Nanon Schönberg, Schweidnitz; Fräulein Elli Schrader, Plauen; Fräulein Johanna Schulz, Leipzig; Fräulein Margarethe Schulz, Leipzig; Fräulein F. E. Shireff, London; Frau Hildegard Stegler, Musgau; Frau Auguste Thieme, Leipzig; Frau Professor Gertrud Weidauer, Gauting; Fräulein Johanna Wichers, Amsterdam. Reiseleiter: Herr Kurt Stegmann.

Inquiry Ordered In Plane Smash

With the finding yesterday of the motor and part of the fuselage of the borrowed army plane that dived into Boston harbor waters Saturday, Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, commander of the First Corps Area, appointed a board of officers to investigate the circumstances of the crash. The board is to determine whether William C. Halloway, a private, who was seriously injured, received his injuries in the line of duty. The pilot, William Tancker, was fatally injured.

The findings of the board will be reported to Washington and will be released there. The board members are Lieut. Rich E. Cobb, Lieut. Alfred Z. Boyajian, and Dr. Frederick E. Cruss, an army surgeon.

Librarians Urge Curley Pick Expert to Fill State Post

While Governor Curley is expected tomorrow to submit for the fourth time the name of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Jamaica Plain to the Executive Council for the post of State Librarian, two experienced members of the profession were being widely mentioned in library circles today as fully qualified for the post. Mrs. O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, already has admitted quite frankly that she has had no library training.

The two librarians considered best qualified by their colleagues are Miss Ethel M. Turner and Miss Jessie L. Knowlton, both veteran workers in the State Library. Miss Turner has been in the department since 1918. Miss Knowlton, who is Assistant State Librarian and Acting Librarian at present, has been there since 1914. She measures up to the qualifications given by the United States Government for a legislative reference librarian, according to authorities, being a graduate of both Wellesley College and the Simmons College Library School.

Both Miss Knowlton and Miss Turner being Republicans, there is believed to be little possibility that either will be appointed.

Choice of Women

Political observers are generally of the opinion that qualifications, like the flowers of spring, "have nothing to do with the case." They are inclined to believe that while Governor Curley is holding private conferences with Mrs. O'Riordan and is submiting her name with docile regularity to the Council, he is wishing secretly that he had never made the genial and graceful gesture of allowing 1000 enthusiastic United Democratic Women to nominate their own candidate for the post.

In the first place, as these observers sum up, the United Democratic Women are not likely to take kindly the rejection of their popular candidate. In the second place, Mrs. O'Riordan was one of the most successful speakers in behalf of Governor Curley when he was turning political predictions topsy turvy by winning the gubernatorial election. And in the third place, if Mr. Curley expects to see Mrs. O'Riordan eased out of a $5700 job, he will have to find her another post whose prestige and emolument are similar. Such jobs are not too plentiful at the close of an administration.

Observers have little doubt that the Governor would prefer someone else to Mrs. O'Riordan. Otherwise, he would have ordered the Council to pass on her appointment at the outset, a Council definitely under his control.

But besides the problem of releasing Mrs. O'Riordan without ruffling any feathers, the Governor would have to choose another candidate. It is believed that he already has been more or less besieged by his own party members with suggested candidates.

Meanwhile, what of the State Library itself? It has continued functioning for two months with no official head. Miss Knowlton has been appointed Acting State Librarian, and with a competent staff to carry on the work the department has gone on smoothly.

Trustees Lack Power

The trustees of the State Library have taken no official action on the appointment, chiefly because they have no authority over this post. It is considered a singular and unfortunate omission that the State Librarian is the only officer in this department over which they have no control. The law provides that this position shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council.

So far, every library association in the State, and some in other states, and independent civic groups have gone on record as protesting Mrs. O'Riordan's appointment. How much effect such protests have had is uncertain. Librarians point out that as yet Mrs. O'Riordan's name has not been confirmed.

Political observers note the more realistic fact that Governor Curley can do just as he pleases with the Council, that he has allowed politics to dictate other state department heads and that, in the past, the opinions of several of the most learned men in the country have failed to shake him when he was intent on a political move.

Always Children's Day In Concord, Mayor Says

CONCORD, N. H., June 2 (AP)—Mayor John W. Storrs has announced that he will not issue a proclamation to promote national "Children's Day," June 20, because "every day is children's day" in this city. The Mayor so advised Miss Ruth Millard of New York, secretary of the movement, who asked the Mayor to issue a proclamation.

Citing activities in behalf of children, including Boy Scouts, soft ball and baseball leagues and other activities, the Mayor said, "we are busy all of the time and a proclamation for any particular day would seem hardly pertinent."

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Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	June 3	Plymouth	June 9	June 2, 8:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	June 5	Cherbourg	June 10	June 4, 8:00 pm	June 5, 6:30 am
Paris	June 6	Plymouth	June 13	June 5, 8:00 pm	June 6, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Niagara	Victoria	June 17	June 12, 4:00 pm	June 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 13	June 8, 4:00 pm	June 8, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed for Australia.

Huge Crowds See R. I. Rededicate Model Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2—Tremendous crowds jammed Rhode Island State Airport over the week-end to witness the elaborate air spectacle and pageantry that marked the rededication of the field as one of the high spots in the State's Tercentenary program.

More than 50,000 persons were on hand Saturday afternoon and the Sunday afternoon crowd was estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000.

Stunt fliers, parachute jumpers, national guard and United States army squadrons of planes took part in the two-day display. Also part of the program was a historical pageant of transportation in which high-wheeled bicycles, horse-drawn vehicles, a 30-year-old automobile and a replica of one of the earliest flying machines were exhibited.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green was the principal speaker at the rededication ceremony. As chairman of the Emergency Public Works Commission he formally turned the airport over to the State Department of Public Works. Work has just been completed on a new drainage system, new concrete runways and a costly system of flood and beacon lights, all financed under a public works program with assistance of the Federal Government.

Col. Roscoe Turner, speed flier, was scheduled to attempt a coast to coast plane record, flying from California to Rhode Island, as part of the ceremony. He was forced down in Kansas, however, thus spoiling his chances for the record. Col. Turner did, however, establish a new mark for the run from New York to Rhode Island. He landed at the Rhode Island airport before cheering crowds just 38 minutes and one second after taking off at Floyd Bennett Field.

Regular scheduled passenger, mail and express flights from Rhode Island to Boston and New York were resumed Saturday. Present schedules call for three flights daily each way. This service was abandoned two years ago when the poor condition of the runways made landings of transport planes hazardous.

Colonel Turner and officials of American Airlines, which is operating the scheduled transport flights, pronounced the airport the finest in the East. It is the only New England airport with concrete runways and one of the few in the country with such an elaborate system of lighting and safety equipment.

Cornell Takes In $76,846

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., June 2—Cornell University's alumni fund has received $78,846 in donations from 4510 contributors this year, according to Archie M. Palmer, executive secretary of the Cornellian Council. Last year alumni of the university gave a total of $88,870 in 6108 contributions, and at least 8000 alumni should be on the contributors' list when the books for this year are closed on June 30, Mr. Palmer said.

School of Arts Planned For Maine Vacationists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 2—Summer visitors to Maine will be able to carry on through the winter some of their vacation pleasures this year. A new type of summer school is being featured at the Westbrook Junior College in Portland, which will give to them as well as to Maine citizens, the opportunity to develop interesting hobbies by studying the creative arts.

There will be courses in creative writing, painting, sculpture, graphic arts, design, photography and natural-color photography.

Schedule Arranged

The schedule is arranged so as to fit in conveniently with normal recreational pursuits at the several famous resorts within easy distance of the suburban school. The term will last from July 6 to Aug. 14 and classes will be held for three-hour periods on only four days of each week. No entrance examinations or previous study will be required.

Nationally known authorities in the different fields will make up the faculty. Gustav Cimiotti, an instructor at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, will conduct the painting class. Alexander Bower, director of the Portland School of Fine and Applied Art, will teach design. Elsa Libbey, well-known etcher, will instruct the Graphic Arts group; Eric P. Kelly, professor of journalism at Dartmouth, will teach creative writing. Beatrice Fenton will deal with sculpture. William R. Pate and Kenneth A. Linn of the Clarence White School of Photography in New York will be in charge of that subject.

Praised By Educators

The Portland School of Creative Arts, as it is known, is receiving the warm praise of a number of educators, artists and writers. Many of them have volunteered to lecture on the subjects in which they are particularly interested.

Although only preliminary announcements have been sent out as yet, applications for enrollment are coming in daily from all parts of the country. These indicate that summer visitors and especially college students are most interested in the idea.

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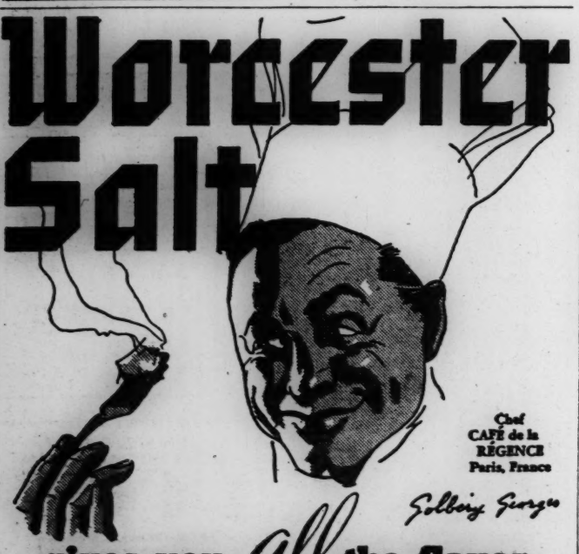

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Apples Native Baldwin 4 Lbs 19c
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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Dormitory Beauty as Part of the College Experience

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Girl's College Home

'Digs' Provide Comfort and Esthetic Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

"WHAT kind of living conditions will my daughter find at college?" To parents who have this question at heart it should be reassuring to know that educational institutions all over the United States are paying attention to the living conditions of women students as never before.

Gone are the days when a young female in order to prove that she really wanted an education—and no nonsense about it—had to forego many of the comforts of home and most of its social privileges. Living conditions must now measure up to good modern standards. This is part of the new movement in the colleges to make education a preparation for the whole life of the individual—not just a course of academic training.

In looking over a college which is to be a daughter's home for the next four years, parents naturally want to know first what is being done to insure her comfort, health and safety.

When Practical

They visit her future living quarters. Here they find that she is to have a room to herself or to share a suite. A large number of colleges are now agreed upon the ideal of a single room for every student, although many for practical reasons are not yet able to offer single rooms only.

College rooms are now generally ample in size and adequately windowed. The average single room is 9 feet by 12 feet in size. Sleeping porches are in favor, especially in the South and West. All girls sleep on glassed-in porches at the University of Oregon. In Scripps College, all rooms look out on flower-filled patios. Properly designed porches, sun parlors, cloisters and loggias—anything that makes for air and sunshine—are features in college architecture that are considered increasingly important.

Every girl should have a clothes closet to herself, not less than 48x30 inches in size, say college architects. Desirable features of the closet are a ventilator in the door, rod at evening-dress height, luggage shelf, shoe racks and hat racks.

The amount of furniture provided by the colleges varies. Almost all colleges furnish beds; the majority provide other essentials. Many colleges are sparing no efforts in seeing that the furniture supplied is comfortable, attractive and durable. For example, Dean Ruth J. Woodruff of New Hampshire State said to me, "I was determined that each girl should have a good bed, a good chest of drawers, a good desk." To this end she spent many days visiting furniture factories. The result was specially built furniture, pleasing to look at, practical in construction.

When Duke University administrators were ordering specially constructed student - room furniture they discovered that the average study chair is made for men and is uncomfortable for women. A straight chair was accordingly specially designed, so comfortable that a girl can sit in it for hours without fatigue.

While the prospective girl student's mother is looking over the room furniture with a housewifely eye, the girl's father may enjoy a visit to the engine room and furnaces. At Iowa State College, says Mrs. Madge McGlade, the temperature is evenly thermostat-controlled. Inez Bozorth, University of Michigan, says of room radiators, "The vacuum return system should be of sufficient capacity to keep the pipes free of 'water hammers.'" A small matter, this last, perhaps? Not to a girl whose sleep is easily disturbed.

Bathrooms, college authorities feel, should be sufficiently numerous to prevent overcrowding. One toilet room for four to six persons is the practical ideal. There should be dental lavatories—and plenty of shower baths (many college girls prefer them). A number of colleges—for example, the University of Pennsylvania—have hot and cold running water in each room. Private bathroom cabinets and towel cupboards are often provided.

Fire protection is a matter that colleges naturally take seriously. College officials will gladly point out to parents fire-preventive features of building construction, as well as the fire doors, extinguishers, fire-escapes and sprinkler systems. Insulation of corridors and dining rooms against noise, and scientific methods of waste disposal are other provisions of the up-to-date college.

For Their Guests

After requisites of comfort and safety have been taken care of, comes a variety of conveniences and services which educational institutions seem to vie in laying at the disposal of their young women charges.

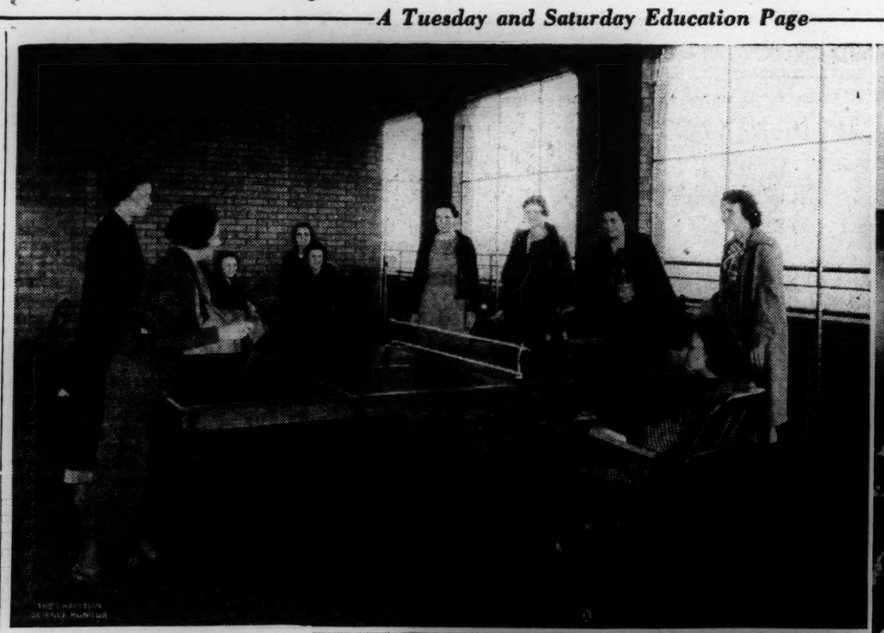
First of these to appeal to visiting parents will perhaps be the guest suites which some colleges now provide. Mothers will wax enthusiastic over shampoo rooms complete with sprays and driers; laundry rooms; and "tea pantries" where girls may prepare simple foods at any time. Purdue's beautiful new residence hall boasts, among other delights, a sewing room containing machines, cutting tables and (mirabile dictu!) a full-length mirror. Many colleges have installed buzzers in all students' rooms. Telephone booths on each floor are common; a few institutions such as the University of Pennsylvania, have a private telephone in each suite or room.

Reception rooms, lounges, recreation rooms and browsing rooms abound in women's dormitories. The lounges are especially enjoyed at Vassar College for after-dinner coffee. Reception rooms are used for receiving outside callers and for teas, parties and small dances. Some dormitories have game-rooms with ping-pong and card tables. A browsing room is an informal room equipped with books and easy chairs where girls may read at random as in the library at home. Cornell's Prudence Risley Hall has a dining-room furnished with choice china, glass and silver for such formal dinners as the students may wish to give. Then there are the large, stately rooms for formal dances and receptions, the spacious chapels and audience halls with stages fitted out for theatrical performances.

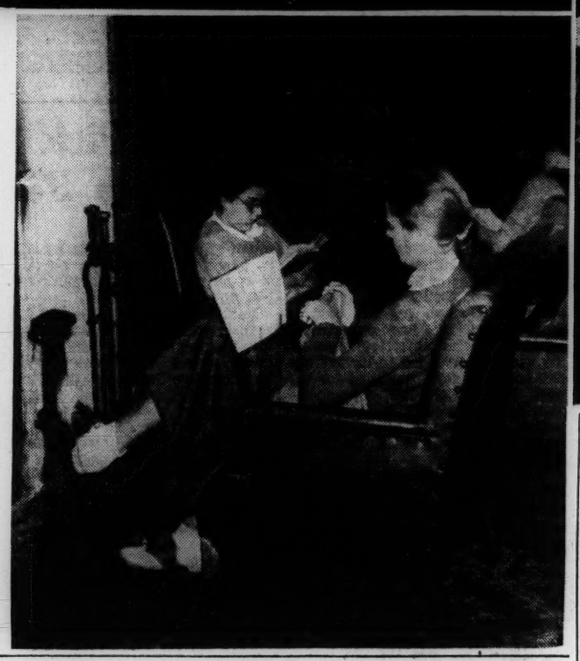
Many educational institutions have entire buildings set aside for social life. Such a building is the beautiful modern Cutler Union, University of Rochester. Some colleges have soda-bars and sweets shops. In others, the book stores are pleasingly furnished and serve as centers of social life where teas and poetry readings are held.

Not by chance are the college girls' rooms and social rooms aesthetically satisfying. Interior decorators have made many of them places of authentic loveliness. The idea is not to make college girls dependent on luxury. Instead it helps them to acquire a sound appreciation of artistic values and to round out their academic life with real cultural and social training.

J. A. R.



Courtesy Drexel Institute, Philadelphia



Recreation and Game Rooms, as Well as Comfortable Lounges, Are Now Part of the Equipment of Modern College Dormitories. Upper Right—Miss Ruth A. L. Dorsey, Dean of Women, Drexel Institute, Conferring With Two Seniors on a Formal Affair to Be Held in One of the Reception Rooms of the College

Clubs for College Freshman

Jolly Get-to-Gether Ways of Enjoying Leisure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

WOULD you swim like a fish? Strut the stage for an hour? Or crochet a purse? Or travel far lands? Would you scribble a poem? Or read a book? Or snap a picture? Or go for a hike? Would you?

Leisure hours! You've heard of them. And "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." You've heard of that, too. Worthy use of leisure time, the educators tell us, is one of the seven cardinal principles of education. Maybe there is some magic about the seven; anyway, there is about the worthy use of leisure time—a magic that dispels self-pity, and worthless habits of idleness, and loneliness, and wrong thinking, just by crowding them out. And that's where the swim or the book or the hike comes in.

So the educators apply their magic seventh principle, at a little Midwest college known as Peru State Teachers' College, a school nestled cozily in the Missouri River bluffs in eastern Nebraska, where teachers teach teachers to teach. They say to their freshmen, "Would you swim like a fish, strut the stage for an hour? Or crochet a purse, or travel far lands? Would you scribble a poem, or read a book, or snap a picture, or go for a hike? Would you? Then, come along!" And they're off! One, and then two, and then six students would do this, and so they're a club; and ten or a dozen or so would do that, and so they're another. "Freshman clubs," they are called. No upper classmen allowed!

A dozen or so of them usually spring up, with a hundred-odd members in all. And they solve the problem of leisure hours, and provide a wholesome social tool, and bridge the gap between high school and college. In short, they are a life saver.

Has Proved A Good Idea

Eight years ago the freshman class sponsor at Peru State Teachers' College conceived the idea of the freshman clubs. People of like interests should be brought together, she said, where they might enjoy relaxation and happy human contacts, and gain, besides, valuable training in social leadership. And the freshmen agreed whole-heartedly; so the project began. It has grown well with the years, and today more than half the 200 or more students who come as freshmen to the campus each year become freshman club members.

Various plans have been used for introducing the idea of the clubs to entering students at the opening of school in the fall. At times there has been a "sign-up day" during freshman week, when posters bearing names and slogans of the various clubs vie with one another in attractiveness and welcome; and when past club members explain the clubs to the freshmen, answer questions, and offer advice as to club combinations in case membership in more than one is desired. Or at other times there has been a presentation of the plan at the first freshman class meeting, with former members of the clubs, now upper classmen, doing the honors.

This year clubs exist under the names of the Kodak club, Personality club, Scribblers' club, Artcraft club, Reading club, Peru Players, and Crawdads.

Members of the Kodak club try their hands at getting unusual pictures—interiors, silhouettes, night pictures, character studies. Then they do their own developing and retouching. Students in the Personality club study themselves and one another, analyzing wherein personality may be improved and following constructive programs toward the end of such improvement. Emily Post comes in for her share of study by the Personality group; likewise the art of conversation gets its share. The Scribblers write "that which suits them best, in the form which suits them best"; then criticize one another's literary attempts. They discuss markets and points on manuscript salesmanship. The Artcraft group does everything from making Christmas cards to working with clay, and crocheting and knitting. People who do things well with their hands revel in these activities.

Other Activities

The members of the Reading club discuss things they all have read, call one another's attentions to selections they have found enjoyable and worth-while reading, read aloud at their meetings, and exchange interesting bits they know or find about authors. The Peru Players work out the production of one-act plays, chiefly. These they present before their own group and before other campus organizations as well. They play with the art of make-up and experiment with problems of stagecraft. The Crawdads swim in the college pool, having one hour each week reserved, during which the pool is theirs alone.

Other years, when sufficient interest has been shown, there have been travel, etiquette, camping, clothing, needlework, dancing, hiking, singing, and forum groups. The freshmen themselves are encouraged to suggest new clubs, so they are constantly growing and widening in scope of interest.—Recreation! Here it is, of whatever kind one may be most fond.

Each club has one or two upper class sponsors, and one faculty or faculty-wife adviser. These counselors are associate members. Their homes often furnish the meeting place of the organizations. Frequently they entertain the members of their club socially.

All clubs have a complete organization, with acting officers, program committees, and publicity chairmen. They meet bimonthly, convening early in the evening to avoid conflict with other activities. A number of the groups at present have organization plans. All of them have representation in the college annual. They have become an integral part of the campus life.

So leisure hours of today are filled, and leisure hours of tomorrow are provided for. And those who would scribble may scribble, and those who would read may read; and the wholesome happiness of content spreads its protective wings over more and more of a society which welcomes the protection.

Coming Conferences and Courses

The University of Hawaii, Honolulu, announces a seminar-conference on Education in Pacific Countries from June 30 to August 7, 1963. The membership will consist of directors of education, school principals, leaders in mission and government work, social scientists and workers. Accommodation and board will be provided without cost to all authorized members of the conference, who can also secure academic credit for work done. Dr. F. M. Keesing, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, will answer inquiries.

* * *

Students from all over the world will attend a summer conference, June 14 to 25, at the International House, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. The program will be divided into morning lectures, seminars, and round-table discussions. Evenings will be spent dining at native restaurants in various foreign quarters of New York City; meetings and parties at International House studying national cultures through the media of drama, music, art, dance; and in attendance at concerts and plays in the city.

* * *

A week of travel and art study in Belgium is being organized for the end of August under the auspices of the Belgian Ministry of Education. A diploma will be granted to those following diligently all conferences and guided visits and excursions. Applications must be sent before July 1, 1936, to M. Paul Montfort, 310 Avenue de Tervueren, Woluwé, Bruxelles, Belgium.

'Moral Beauty' as a Basis

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR loyal member, almost a charter member, Mr. K. H. H., out on the Pacific coast, always seems to have something worth saying. You will all be glad to hear from him again, we think.—Chairman.

* * *

Dear Round Table Friends:

In Dr. Alexis Carrel's remarkable and valuable new book "Man, the Unknown," there appears this arresting passage: "Moral beauty is an exceptional and very striking phenomenon. Who has contemplated it but once never forgets its aspect. This form of beauty is far more impressive than the beauty of nature and of science. It gives to those who possess its divine gifts, a strange, an inexplicable power. It increases the strength of intellect. It establishes peace among men. Much more than science, art, and religious rites, moral beauty is the basis of civilization."

Here is a teaching which most of us Round Tablers will find quite readily acceptable, because it corroborates what we know to be true. It is interesting, indeed, to find such teaching in a book written by a noted student of physics and medicine, a book which urges a new inquiry into the real nature of man, that man may learn to build a civilization befitting his true needs. More especially, it interests me as coming to my attention at a time when I have been trying to define peace to myself.

What is peace? Is it merely the absence of war? A few days of contemplating those questions have convinced me that peace, truly conceived, is affirmative; that we need, as a world, a more positive definition of peace than we have yet accepted.

I propose as a subject for thoughtful discussion: What peace really is. Lord Allenby, famous among famous soldiers, recently spoke for the necessity of a sort of super-state, having police powers over all the nations. Does such a necessity bespeak a proper concept of what peace really is?

In different ages, religious incentives have produced prosperity, unity, wonderful works of art, and so on. Perhaps the outcome of our present struggles is to be a religious sense of a higher order than the world at large has before known. According to Dr. Carrel's quoted words, such a result ought to be our chief aim, for "moral beauty" "establishes peace among men."

(Mr.) K. H. H.

* * *

Victoria, Australia

Dear Chairman:

Being a regular subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor and having "graduated" from the Children's and Young Folks' pages, I have taken a keen interest in the Youth Round Table meetings from their inception. Each week I have looked for a speaker from Australia, but unless I have been very inattentive, I think this is the first word you have had from this country.

Considering that the total population of Australia is somewhat less than that of New York City, Australians are proud of the achievements of their fellow countrymen in international affairs such as politics, air transport, and sport.

Australia is an interesting country with a wonderful climate and young people are able to lead a gloriously free life here. We are all interested in world peace and many of us realize that it can only be achieved by international good will and right thinking. The Youth Round Table is certainly a means to this end.

I am nearer the "under thirty" mark than the "over twenty." All countries interest me. I work in an office as secretary to the managing director of the Australasian head office of a large American company and find my work extremely interesting.

Thank you for the good the Youth Round Table is doing. Long may it continue.

(Miss) M. R. H.

* * *

We all welcome Australia to the Round Table. When Miss H. said she was the first, your Chairman searched the records, feeling it must be impossible. But, unless we are mistaken, apparently no Australians have spoken at the meetings until now, although letters from some of you have come in to be forwarded and we may have one or two waiting their turn at the Speaker's Table. We should be glad to hear from more of you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Stanford's Correlation Course

Stanford University, Calif.

LOOKING back over more than five thousand years of events and human struggle, Stanford men and women of the freshman class are closing a year of experiment in the new correlation course, History of Western Civilization.

The course is being revised and rewritten for next fall in the light of its findings this year by a committee of the history department under the leadership of Dr. Max Savelle. As redesigned the course will be required of all lower classmen at Stanford in order to supply a historical background for the elements of modern culture.

To supplement this correlation course, the economics department for sophomores next fall will survey the contemporary scene. These two courses will replace the traditional citizenship course.

What modern civilization owes to its antecedents is the chief question discussed throughout the course. Beginning with the earliest record of man in prehistory, the course carries the student rapidly through antiquity and the Middle Ages in the first quarter. At the threshold of modern times, the second quarter's work brings the record to the nineteenth century. With the intensification of industrialism the impact of new political codes, and the complication of modern life resulting from economic conflicts, the course begins its final examination of yesterday's history against the changes of the last hundred years.

"Man's political evolution has brought him through middle class constitutionality to a democracy marked by universal suffrage," said Dr. Savelle in announcing this final phase of the work. "Today, the institutions of democracy are being challenged by Communism on the left and Fascism on the right. The disillusioned are saying that just as autocracy vanished when it ceased to serve a social need, so democracy has reached the end of its usefulness and must either be perfected to meet the needs of an industrialized society or go the way of other outmoded political forms."

Attacking his central problem of modern civilization the correlation staff is applying four procedures. Once a week a lecturer talks upon one phase of society. The students read from their printed syllabus, from secondary sources, and from original sources material that is necessary to the understanding of the lecture and their text. The students then meet with a group of instructors for a round table to iron out their difficulties and to discuss phases of their studies. The three syllabuses that schedule the topics and studies are now being revised to unify, simplify, and make more effective next fall's program.

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Parole Leaders Move to Salvage 160,000 Convicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2—Most of the 160,000 inmates of criminal institutions in the United States, through a proper rehabilitation program could be salvaged to become useful citizens, delegates from 41 states to the third annual Central States Probation and Parole Conference here May 26-30 were told.

Extension of reciprocal relations and compacts to present a united front in matters of parole and to cut down America's $14,000,000,000 annual crime bill will be the major objectives of the conference during the coming year, said Philip Lutz Jr., Attorney General of Indiana, who was elected president.

The election of Mr. Lutz and selection of Detroit, Mich., as the coming convention city, followed a report of George T. Scully, superintendent of parolees for Illinois and retiring president, that 14 states either had signed or had pending reciprocal compacts. The Indiana compact was designated as a model by the conference.

Upholding the monetary and social values of parole, Sanford Bates, director of federal prisons for the Department of Justice, quoted federal statistics source. He said:

Probation Held Sound

"Parole failures in the United States during the last three years have averaged but 7½ per cent; the District of Columbia found it necessary to revoke but one parole in ten. Federal identification fingerprint files show that of the 90,804 persons arrested in the country last year but 500 were on parole when taken into custody; and a survey of a large number of homicide cases showed that none of the offenders were on parole."

The belief that the greatest cause of crime is the lack of proper home training was advanced by Mrs. Creighton B. Burnham, superintendent of the Oklahoma state school for girls. She said that an analysis of 275 cases of delinquents in the school showed that 95 per cent came from broken homes.

The conference held that parole and probation is fundamentally sound and that they had been criticized for a small percentage of failures that may be attributed to lack of funds, improper personnel, and other functions. In resolutions adopted an effort was made to soften the attitude of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, toward matters of parole and probation. The conference held his utterances on parole unfair.

Steamship Contract Let

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Contracts for a new passenger steamship to be used in the North Atlantic service between New York and Norway, have been let to a German shipyard, the Norwegian America Line, Inc., announced yesterday. Propulsion of the vessel will be by four Diesel motors developing a total of 18,000 horsepower. The vessel was to be ready for operation in March, 1938. She has been designed to carry 800 passengers.

Spaniards' Treasure Found—7000 Flowers

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—A secret scientific expedition sent out to Mexico from Spain 150 years ago has given up its treasure at last—7000 flowers.

Hidden in vaults in Madrid for more than a century, the plants were shipped to Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History for classification by Dr. Paul C. Standley, botanical authority.

The blooms were pressed between sheets of heavy paper and were as well preserved as the day they were picked in Mexico by order of the Spanish King, Charles III.

The expedition which collected the flowers between 1788 and 1804 was the greatest scientific venture undertaken up to that time.

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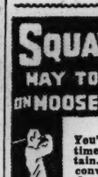

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Trading in Stocks Holds Quiet, With Prices Decidedly Mixed** • Commodity and Money Markets

Decline Followed By Mild Recovery In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—A mild recovery movement got under way in today's stock market after early selling had tumbled the leaders fractions to 3 or more points.

While the activity was extremely small, gainers of fractions to around a point near the start of the final hour included Container Corp., American Steel Foundries, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Canadian Pacific, Commercial Credit, Monsanto Chemical and Radio.

On the losing side for as much as 2 points or so were Westinghouse, which led the first downfall of the list; J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Certain-Teed, Greyhound, Bethlehem and American Telephone.

Late Tone Irregular

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities were mixed, as were foreign currencies.

The downturn in Westinghouse was said to have accompanied a fair-sized selling order which encountered rather thin bids. The same was true of a number of others.

Brokerage quarters seemed to feel a little discouraged over the Senate's battle on the corporation tax measure, and the opinion was expressed by several that Congress is unlikely to adjourn by June 6. Part of the early selling apparently was based on this prospect.

Foreign markets were quiet, awaiting the decision of the new French Cabinet on a fiscal program which, it is thought by some, may involve devaluation of the franc. Buying from Europe in American equities was understood to be light, although it was believed part of the recent gold flow to this country may have gone into stocks and bonds.

Rail Bonds Easier

Rails eased fractions to a point or so in a mixed bond market today.

Losers included Chesapeake Corp. 5s of 1947, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s. Boston & Maine 4¾s rose more than a point.

The U. S. Government list had small gains and losses about even. In the second hour small advances were scored by the Treasury 3⅜s of 1940, the 3¼s of 1944, A little lower were the 3¼s of 1941 and the 3½s of 1949.

Investment circles saw a favorable reception for the new federal issues in the when issued trading in the over-the-counter market. Both the 2¾ bonds and the 1⅜ notes sold at premiums.

A few high-priced industrial and utility liens edged ahead incuding Armour 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Goodyear 5s, North American 5s and Western Union 5s. Allis Chalmers 4s declined about a point.

French 7½s lost a point. Other foreigns were quiet and mixed.

N. Y., N. H. & H.'s Deficit In April Totals $686,383

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company reports a deficit after charges for April of $686,383 as compared with a deficit of $157,880 in April, 1935.

For the first four months of 1936 gross revenues show an increase of $1,907,867 or 8.3 per cent. Of this, freight revenue increased $936,682 or 7.1 per cent and passenger revenue $716,625 or 10 per cent.

Operating expenses for the like period increased $2,667,548 while the deficit of $3,198,965 compares with a deficit of $1,449,682 for the like period of the previous year.

Wheat Prices Up 2 Cents On War Scare in Far East

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Sudden jumps of around 2 cents a bushel from early low levels for wheat resulted late today from reported threatened hostilities between China and Japan.

The bulge in wheat prices had its origin at Winnipeg, and quickly spread to other markets. Offerings here became larger on the rise, and something of a reaction followed.

Wheat closed unsettled, ¼-⅝ above yesterday's finish, July 84½-⅝, Sept. 84⅝-¾, corn unchanged at ⅜ up, July 59½, oats ⅛-⅜ off, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents decline.

Boston Stocks

June 2, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumat	3	1¾	2	1⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	136	136	136	138
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7⅛
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	64	64⅜	63⅜	64¼
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	75	75	75	74½
..	East Mass R	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
..	East Mass R pf	52	52	52	53
8.00	Edison Elec	160¾	160¼	160½	160
..	Georgia A pf	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Loew's Bos	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
6.00	N Tel & Tel	123	123	123	123
..	Nor Butte	28c	26c	26c	28c
7.00	Old Colony RR	28	28	28	30
..	Texla Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
4.00	Torrington	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
..	Utah M & T	68c	68c	68c	70c
4.50a	United Shoe M	85⅛	85⅞	86⅛	88
1.00	United Tw Drill	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
..	Warren Bros	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½

a—exclusive of extras.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Regular Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Endicott-Johnson pf, new	5% *41 2-3c	.. July	1	June 18
Cannon Mills	50c	Q July	1	June 18
Endicott-Johnson	75c	Q July	1	June 18
Federated Dept Sts	25c	Q July	1	June 22
Filene's (Wm) Sons	30c	Q June	30	June 19
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q July	1	June 19
Int Nickel of Canada, Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 2
Do 7% pf ($5par)	87½c	Aug.	1	July 2
NY&Har RR Co	$2.50	S July	1	June 15
Do pf	$2.50	S July	1	June 15
Pfeiffer Brew	30c	Q July	2	June 20
So Cal Ed. orig pf 37½%		Q July	15	June 20
Westvaco Chlor pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 15

*For period from June 1.

Dr. Zenlea With Walter Baker

Dr. Benjamin J. Zenlea has been appointed chief chemist of Walter Baker & Co., Inc., according to an announcement of Howard O. Frye, vice-president and general manager of the company. For the past 18 years Dr. Zenlea has been associated with Rockwood & Co., of Brooklyn.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 2	Last June 1
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	50	50	50	50
74⅝	59	Acme Steel (3½%)	65¼	65	65¼	65½
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11¼	11	11	11¼
35⅜	22⅛	Adams Millis (¾)	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25	25	25	25
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
61⅞	58	Air Reduction N	60⅝	59⅜	60⅜	62
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14	14	14	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2	2⅜	3	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Alleghan pf ww xxx (h)	22¼	22	22½	22½
20½	12½	Allegheny pf xw (h)	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	198¾	195½	195½	199
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24¼
9½	6¾	Allied Stores	9⅜	9	9⅛	9¼
75	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	75¾	75½	75¾	75
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	44½	44¼	44½	44¼
49½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	50	49	50	49½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50½	50	50½	50¾
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	44	44	44	44½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	67	67	67	67
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	47	46⅞	47	..
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	129	129	129	128¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	129¼	128¼	128¼	129
166½	163	Am Can (7)	163½	163½	163½	..
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35¾	35½	35¾	36¾
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	68	67½	67½	69
59¾	31	Am Chain	49⅞	48½	48½	49½
95½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾	88½
32⅝	72¾	Am Com Alcohol	22¾	22½	22¾	23
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23½	23	23¼	23⅝
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	92	91½	91½	91¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4⅛	4½	4⅛	..
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12⅛	12½	12½	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7½	7¼	7⅜
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4⅝	3	Am Ice pf (2)	3	3	3	3
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	28½	28⅛	28½	28
95½	66	Am Loco pf	77¾	77	77	78
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	24	24	24
15	10	Am Mach & Met	12¼	12⅛	12½	12
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	62¾	51	51¼	52½
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
60⅛	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	61⅜	60	60⅜	61
20⅜	14¾	Am Radiator	21⅜	20½	21¼	20¾
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
27	18	Am Seating vtc	22	22	22	22
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	31	31	31	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	79¾	78¼	78½	79¼
152⅜	136⅞	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	148¼	148¼	148¼	..
72½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	63½	62	62	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Ddries	31⅝	30	30&	30
61⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	55½	55½	56
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165¾	165	165¼	165⅝
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94¼	94	94	93¾
150	136	AmTobacco pf (6)	142½	142	142¼	142¾
11⅝	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs (h)	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
20½	12½	Am Wat W & E	23	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
25¼	19½	Am Wat W pf	24	23½	23⅝	23⅞
105	92¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	105½	105½	105½	105
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9¼	8½	8⅝	9¼
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (28)	64	63	63	65
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
32½	24	Am Zinc L & S pr pf	26	26	26	26
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (⅜b)	34⅝	33½	33⅝	34
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	100	100	100	..
5⅜	3⅛	A P W Paper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
7⅜	4¾	Armour (Ill)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	73¾	73	73	72¾
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	52¾	52¼	52¼	53
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
17⅜	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	16½	16½	17⅛
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	72½	71⅝	72	72
104⅛	90⅜	Atchison pf (5)	104	104	104	104
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	25¼	25	25	25¼
18	11	Atl Gulf & WI	16	15¾	15¾	17
112½	75	Atl Refining pf (4)	114	113¼	114	113
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	27¼	27	27⅛	27⅛
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	59¼	58½	59	..
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	29	28½	29	29½
8⅝	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
40½	34	Austin Nichols A (2)	35½	35	35½	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5½	5½	5¾

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40½	40	40½	41
24¼	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
34½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26½	25¾	25¾	26⅛
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	16½	15⅞	16⅜	16
18¼	17⅜	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¼	18	18¼	18⅜
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110½	110½	110½	110½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (⅛e)	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅞
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	28⅜	27⅞	28	28
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
57¼	48	Best & Co (¶)	54	54	54	54⅛
63¾	44¾	Beth Steel	53¾	51⅝	52½	53⅞
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	117	116⅛	117	117¼
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16½
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	21½	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞
63¼	49¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48	47¾	47¾	48½
100½	90	Bon Ami A (4)	90	90	90	..
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	41½	41¼	41½	40⅞
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28½	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	76½	76⅜	76½	76½
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	46	45	45⅜	45⅜
50½	40	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46⅜	45¾	45¾	46⅜
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103¾	103½	103½	..
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45	45	45	..
14¼	7⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20½	12½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅛	15	15⅛	15½
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	15¼	14⅝	15	15
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11⅜	11	11⅛	11½
31½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
33¼	25	Brougha Add (.60¶)	26	25½	25⅝	25¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	12	12	12	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16½	16½	16½	..
6⅜	2⅜	Bute Cop & Zinc	4	4	4	4⅛
28½	22	Byron Jackson (1)	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31½	31½	31½	31½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32⅞	32¾	32¾	32⅞
16½	10¾	Canada Dry	13¼	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅝
52¼	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50½	50½	50½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅛
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	162	160⅝	161	164½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74¾	74½	74½	75
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23½	22½	22½	23¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	24	24	24	..
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	60	59½	59½	61½
35¼	23⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28½	28	28½	28
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41	41	41	41
58	47¼	Centro de Pasco (4)	54	53¾	53⅞	54
19¼	10⅜	Certain-Teed	10⅜	9⅛	9¼	10⅜
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	100⅛	99	99	100
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103½	103	103½	103½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66½	65¾	66½	66½
61	51	Ches & Ohio 2.80)	58	57¾	57¾	58
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
4⅞	2½	Chi N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12⅛	6⅜	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8	8½	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅞
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	24	24	24	..
30¼	20½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	22¾	22⅜	22¾	23
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	8
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	95½	94¼	95	95⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79½	79½	80
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
46½	25¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	34½	34½	34¾	35½
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜	38½
87	82	Cleve & Pitts (3½)	87	87	87	..
99¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	98⅞	97½	98	98
57½	55⅜	Coca Cola A (3)	57½	57½	57½	..
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1¼)	14½	14¼	14½	14⅛
106½	102¾	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103¾	103¼	103¾	103½
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	43½	43	43	44¼
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	16½	16⅛	16½	17
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¾	3⅝	5⅜	5¾
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	26¾	26½	26¾	27½
39½	21⅛	Colo & Southern	34	34	34	32¾
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101	101	101	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	33	32½	32½	..
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	42½	42	42¼	42⅝
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	119¼	119	119¼	..
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	64½	63¾	64¼	64
116½	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	116⅜	116	116¼	116½
82¾	55	Com Inv Tr (3.60¶)	69½	69	69½	69¼
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	109½	109½	109½	108¾
24⅞	16¾	Comm Solvents (.80)	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	70	69	69	70
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	34½	35¼	34⅜
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12	11½	12	12
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	80	80	80	79¾
85	73½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	76	76	76	..
4⅜	2¾	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	33	32¼	32⅝	32¼
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	106½	106¼	106½	106¼
6¼	3⅝	Consol Laundries	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
19¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
26¼	15¾	Container n	18⅜	17½	18¼	17½
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	77⅝	76⅞	77⅜	77¼
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19	18⅜	19	19½
4	2½	Cont Motors	2½	2½	2½	2½
38½	28¾	Cont Oil (1)	28¾	28¼	28½	28½
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	33	32	33	32¾
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60	60	60	60
79½	68½	Corn Products (3)	79½	77¾	78	78¼
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	163	163	163	..
7⅜	4¼	Cotz	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
37½	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	25¼	25	25⅛	25¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	53⅜	53	53⅜	53⅜
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zellar vtc	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅝
41	28	Crucible Steel	33	32⅞	32⅞	33
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	97	96	96	..
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37	37	37	37
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18	17¾	17¾	18¼
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103¾	102¾	103¾	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16⅛	15½	15½	16
90	60	Cushman 7% (3½)	61	60	60	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	54½	54	54	55¼

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	76½	75¾	75¾	76
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
26	19½	Deisel W (½¶)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40¾	40½	40½	41¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16½
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	36⅛	36	36	36½
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅛	22	22½	22¼
61⅛	41⅞	Dome Mines (2¶)	60⅜	59¼	60¼	59¾
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	9¼	8¼	9	..
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	58⅛	56⅜	56⅞	57⅜
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	32	32	32	32
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	144	142	144	144

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	163½	163	163	162½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33⅛	32½	32½	32⅝
9¼	5¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
44⅜	30¾	Elec oBat	36½	36	36	36½
17⅜	10	Elec oBat	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
7⅜	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
66	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	64	63	63¾	64½
71¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	69¾	68½	68½	69
55¼	44¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44¼	43	43	45⅞
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 2	Last June 1
69	62½	Endicott Johnson (3)	65	65	65	..
119	114	Endicott John pf (7)	115	113¼	115	..
15	7½	Engineers Pub S (n)	14	14	14	14¾
71½	45½	Engineers PS 5pf	71	70¾	71	..
78⅛	55	Engineers PS 6pf	81	81	81	..
76	48	Engineers PS ww	76	76	76	..
7¾	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.10b)	7⅝	5¼	6⅛	6¼
17⅝	11	Erie RR	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	20	20	20	20⅛
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31¼	30¾	30¾	..

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	2¾	2¾	3
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49¼	48½	48½	..
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	94½	94½	94½	..
101	69½	Fed M & S pf (n)	80¾	79	80¾	79
3⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
26½	20½	Fed-d Dept Sto (1)	26½	26	26½	26½
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	40½	40½	40½	40½
33⅞	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29⅛	28¾	29	29
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104	103⅞	104	104
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (1½)	45¾	45½	45½	..
11⅞	4½	Follansbee B (h)	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
47½	34	Food Mach n (1)	38	35	36	36
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	28½	28½	28½	29
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30¼	30	30¼	29¾
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	57	57	57	57½
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	35	35	35	..

—G—

8½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5¼	5	5	5¼
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜

Business and Industry • # Treasury Announces Successful Sale of Record Bond Issue • Commerce and Finance

American Steel Men Weigh Bid To Join Cartel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Leaders of the American iron and steel industry have before them today an invitation from the Earl of Dudley, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Federation, to pool their efforts with the International Steel Cartel in developing common markets and improving production technique.

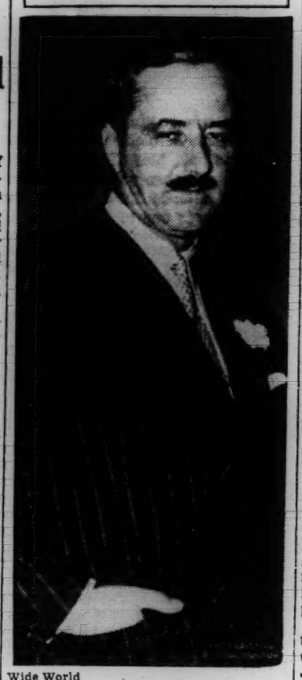
The proposal was laid before American steel groups at a dinner given by Lord Dudley aboard the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, as the great steamship lay beside pier 90 here last night, but statements issued by both groups indicated that no definite decision had been reached by the Americans. Further conferences are to be held this week.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, with members of their respective executive staffs, were present at the dinner to hear Lord Dudley outline his proposal. Mr. Taylor said afterward that he was not certain the British plans would benefit the United States.

Meanwhile, reports in metal trade circles indicated that British manufacturers might attempt to obtain American admission to the cartel as a means of safeguarding their own markets against dumping. It was explained that the British companies entered the agreement upon such a basis. Other comment had it that the proposal had been made with reference to the enormous rearmament program of Great Britain and the possibility of regulating United States steel exports to Canada.

Steel executives said that if the cartel were adopted for the United States trade, it would apply only to the export market, since any agreement to restrict domestic production would be contrary to the anti-trust laws. Any effort to pool resources in developing technical skill and new uses for steel probably would be a constructive move, they added.

British Industrialist



Wide World

Earl of Dudley
Chairman of the British Iron and Steel Foundation

World Consumption Of Tin Shows Good Upturn During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—World apparent consumption of tin in the year ended March 31, 1936, was 147,877 tons, representing an increase of 25,529 tons compared with the previous 12 months, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin. World production in the year to March, 1936, was 145,164 tons.

The total consumption of tin in March, 1936, was 13,424 tons, this figure being the highest reached since the peak month of 1935 (Sept, 13,693 tons). The production and consumption of tin in the first quarter of 1936 were in very close agreement, the figures being 38,400 tons and 38,139 tons, respectively.

Out of 15 countries which used more than 1000 tons, Germany alone showed a decrease in the year ended March, 1936. Substantial increases are recorded for the United States, 37.2 per cent; Holland, 38.9 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 28.5 per cent; Russia, 23.7 per cent; Switzerland, 16.7 per cent; the United Kingdom, 15.6 per cent; Belgium, 14.9 per cent; India, 13.6 per cent, and Sweden, 11.8 per cent.

The world visible stocks of tin at the end of April, 1936, were 15,956 tons, against 17,336 tons at the end of March. Consumers' stocks continue to increase, the total increase in the year ended March, 1936, being approximately 8500 tons, against a decrease of about 7000 tons in the previous 12 months.

Real Estate Enters Prosperous Period, Convention Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2—Real estate is entering upon a prosperous period, judging by the trend to lower interest, adequate money supply, rising purchasing power, demand for space, and increased building operations. Walter W. Rose, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards told the Great Lakes Regional Convention of Realtors here.

The confidence in a rise in real estate values held by the average and the informed investor alike, Mr. Rose said, indicates that the country is at the beginning of a long-term up-swing.

Distressed-market prices are going, he noted, and a general let-up in emergency sales tends to strengthen the market considerably.

An important factor in the real estate recovery, though, Mr. Rose pointed out, is the advance that has been made in understanding the principles of real estate appraisal and the fundamental of real estate use and management, in other words, the human factor.

"The one remaining serious drawback to real estate advance," he warned, "is the tax handicap. The year will be a critical year in the whole movement to bring economic justice into our tax system. Here I am happy to report that some 25 states now have an active campaign to write into their tax laws an overall limit on the real estate tax."

U. S. Shoe Makers Recapturing Markets

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Sam Wolf of Cincinnati, president of the National Volume Shoe Manufacturers Association, said American shoe manufacturers were recapturing foreign markets lost eight years ago.

Mass production and the lower dollar valuation were causes, he attributed, for American ability to compete in foreign marts.

Even with a duty on imported shoes, he said, the American shoe manufacturer can give the English woman more for her money than she can obtain from English manufacturers, he said.

Sharp Recovery in Sales and Profits Experienced by Carbon Black Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—The extent of recovery and growth in many industries has not been fully recognized by many observers, according to a survey by Anderson & Cromwell, investment counselors.

The carbon black industry, states the analysis, is an outstanding example. "The recently published statements of the two leading companies therein indicate an important gain, both in sales and in earnings, in one case even exceeding those of 1929. These companies have benefited both by the largest sales of natural gas in their history and by a better demand for carbon black at profitable prices.

"Total sales of Columbian Carbon increased 20 per cent during 1935, and net income was 42.5 per cent higher. As the result of its vigorous expansion policy, United Carbon had both the largest gross and net earnings in that year it has ever experienced. Sales were 46.9 per cent above those of the previous year and were also double the 1929 volume. Its net income, equivalent to $4.71 on the capital stock, represented a gain of 29.1 per cent over 1934.

"A further improvement in earnings for both companies is being experienced this year to date. For the first two months of 1936 it is officially reported that natural gas sales of Columbian Carbon were running 50 per cent above the 1935 level, while total business was improved by some 15 per cent.

"The consumption of natural gas has been stimulated by the development of pipe line networks which have tapped new consuming markets and through interconnections with major fields have stabilized the supply. The distribution of natural gas in such cities as Detroit, for instance, may be expected to benefit the industry as a whole. Large new reserves of gas lands indicate an adequate supply for a long period and have encouraged increasing use. Meanwhile, the major natural gas producers are endeavoring to build up the profitable and stable domestic market, since it is estimated that domestic users account for more than half of total revenue although consuming less than one quarter of the total output.

"The principal use of carbon is in the manufacture of automobile tires where it has the property of increasing durability. The percentage of carbon black per tire is increasing and prices have been materially improved over the unprofitable levels of 1932. Sales of this product by United Carbon last year increased over 59 per cent, although the shipments of tire casings as a whole were only about 6 per cent larger than in 1935.

Northern Arizona Lumber Mill Output Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 2—Production of Northern Arizona lumber mills, already 25 per cent above what it was at this time last year, is due for further increases. One new mill is under construction; others are adding to their equipment; railroads serving lumbering areas are putting on more trains to handle the greater traffic.

The new plant is being built by Mr. E. H. Merritt and his son, Mr. G. W. Merritt, near Williams. At the start it will employ between 50 and 100 men, in addition to those required in cutting timber.

Southwest Lumber Corporation's mills at McNary and Standard, in Navajo County, are running full blast. Since May 20 the railroad from Holbrook to McNary has been operating a train both ways every day except Sunday instead of twice a week.

It is estimated that the total number of men employed in lumber mills and logging camps of Coconino and Navajo Counties has now passed 3000.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Soar, With Prices Advancing

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 2—Primary cotton goods market celebrated the approach of National Cotton Week, now in full swing, by another sudden wave of gray goods buying on a broad scale, which quickly reversed the entire market outlook for the cotton goods industry. Sales totals soared to considerably in excess of the current volume of production, and some estimated them as high as twice the current week's output. The trading soon revealed that mill stocks of unsold goods were not nearly as large as many had expected, and on many constructions sharp premiums for quick goods became the rule rather than the exception.

Advancing prices brought scurrying into the market to cover their forward seasonal needs, and orders were placed freely for forward deliveries running as far ahead as August and September. From a market standpoint this forward buying lays the foundation for greater price stability.

Print cloths seemed to be the center of activity. The announcement of a large boost in tariff rates on Japanese print cloths over a week ago served to touch off the buying movement, for many users of print cloths thought they saw the present move as a definite closing of the market to Japanese print cloth yarn fabrics, which have been coming in recently in very large volume.

Coarse Goods Price Up

The buying, once really started, quickly spread to other sections of the market, so that the effect was constructive throughout the coarse goods division, even including the colored yarn fabrics which were moving in better volume at slightly improved prices.

It was the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s that first experienced the reawakened demand. The price this week moved up to 5 15-16ths, and then to 6 cents flat, and a substantial quantity of goods changed hands at this figure.

On 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s there was also very substantial buying, and prices worked up from 5 cents flat to 5⅛ cents and seemed well entrenched at that level. On 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s, the market moved up to 4⅝ cents. At the close of the week many mills would not sell this construction under 4¾ cents.

The 39 inch four yard 80 squares, which remained sluggish and inactive most of the week, swung into action on Friday and on Monday and were traded very actively at 7 cents, after having sold the previous week at 6⅞ cents.

Narrow print cloths were active on certain constructions and not in others. The 27-inch 7.60 yard 64x60s sold actively at 3⅞ cents, while the 28 inch goods of the same count also changed hands at this same price.

There was further buying of plisse constructions in spite of the close approach of the end of the season for such goods. The 45-inch 64x60s proved one of the active plisse numbers and sold at 7 cents.

Sheetings Very Active

Carded broadcloths began to move actively shortly after the buying rally started, and the 80x60s worked up to 5⅝ cents, while the 100x60s were active and strong at 7⅛ cents.

Sheetings continued to move in heavy volume, the 40-inch light weight numbers being especially in demand, eves after having stiffened in price. Some of the narrow sheetings were really scarce for quick delivery. Sheetings, in most constructions, closed the month at slightly higher levels than during the closing days of April, but print cloths were irregular.

In the fine goods section of the market current activity was kept very limited owing to seasonal influences. There was a great deal of sampling going on, however, and prices held firm.

Wide lawns were wanted for quick shipment by the embroidery houses at very firm prices, and even the 40-inch goods held very steady in price. Some movement of combed broadcloths was reported at 9¾ to 10 cents for 128x68s or for 136x60s, but this did not run into heavy volume.

Toronto Budget Nearly Balanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 2—The 1936 budget for the city of Toronto is more nearly balanced than any since 1932, although it is still unbalanced to the extent of $901,036, according to a bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research. This is an improvement of $1,341,840.

Per capita cost of running the city is $59.12 this year, as compared with $60.71 in 1935; $61.52 in 1934; $62.38 in 1933; $59.95 in 1932; $59.76 in 1931, and $56.64 in 1930, the report pointed out. Total civic expenditures, not including relief debt charges, were: 1936, $38,132,690; 1935, $38,750,524; 1934, $38,713,916; 1933, $38,895,251; 1932, $37,572,602; 1931, $37,486,425, and 1930, $35,206,777.

U. S. Sugar Distribution 0.4 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Sugar distribution in the United States during the first four months of 1936 amounted to 1,978,531 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,986,312 tons during the like period of 1935, a decrease of 7781 tons, or approximately four-tenths of one per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Cane sugar distribution amounted to 1,574,931 tons as contrasted with 1,512,686 tons in the January-April period of 1935, an increase of 62,245 tons or 4.1 per cent. Beet sugar distribution totaled 403,600 long tons as against 473,626 tons, a decrease of 70,026 tons, or approximately 14.8 per cent.

Banks' Earning Assets Far Below Total of Deposits

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Recent banking releases show that deposits of national banks and adjusted net demand deposits of Reserve member banks have soared above the 1929 levels, but this news has not elicited the smiles from bankers that might be expected. A banking system's deposits are only as good as the assets behind them, and commercial bankers' portfolios today contain an assortment of earning assets of a thoroughly novel nature.

Records for Some Banks

Not all the categories of the complicated American banking system have returned to predepression deposit levels. The following table shows the latest figures for the different groups, compared with the predepression highs.

Deposits (Millions of Dollars)

National banks	†24,859	Mar. 4, 1936	24,347	Dec. 31, 1928
Weekly reporting member banks	†19,338	May 13, 1936	16,600	Dec. 31, 1929
All member banks	32,159	Dec. 31, 1935	34,826	Dec. 31, 1928
All other banks	16,789	Dec. 31, 1935	21,940	Dec. 31, 1928
All banks	48,960	Dec. 31, 1935	56,766	Dec. 31, 1928

†New peak.

(All national banks are members of the Federal Reserve system, which also includes some state-chartered banks. Several hundred of the largest member banks in 101 cities report their principal items weekly. "All other banks" includes the mutual savings banks and the state banks not in the Reserve system.)

These figures represent a sharp increase since the bottom of the depression. The following table shows the recovery since the depression low for banking in mid-1933.

Deposits (millions of dollars)	June 30, 1933	Latest
National banks	16,774	24,859
Weekly reporting member banks	15,931	19,328
All member banks	23,338	32,159
All other banks	14,651	16,805
All banks	38,000	48,964

Gold Stocks a Factor

The increased deposits have been caused, of course, by increasing assets of one kind or another accumulated by the banks. The following table shows some of the changes in the assets of "All Member Banks," which have contributed to boost the deposits.

(Millions of dollars)

	June 30, 1933	March 4, 1936	Net Change
Liabilities—			
Deposits	23,340	32,160	+8,820
Assets—			
Reserves	2,235	5,784	+3,549
U. S. Govt. securities	6,887	12,444	+5,557
Other securities	5,041	5,745	+ 704
Brokers' loans	953	1,300	+ 347
Real estate loans	2,372	2,301	— 71
Commercial and other loans	4,857	4,960	+ 103
Acceptances bought	291	164	— 127
Loans to customers on securities	3,752	2,832	— 920
Total loans and investments	24,786	30,288	+5,500

These figures immediately show up some striking facts. In the first place about $3,500,000,000 of the increased deposits have been caused by the increase in bank reserves, which in turn is a direct result of the increased gold stocks of the country. This money has been "deposited" with the banking system in the literal sense of the word.

This explains why in 1933 the earnings assets (total loans and investments) of the banks were about $1,500,000,000 greater than the deposits, while last March the deposits were about $2,000,000,000 higher than the earnings assets.

Need More Earning Assets

It also goes far to explain the desperate efforts being made by the banks to increase their earning assets. While they are no longer permitted by law to pay interest on demand deposits, the increased deposits mean increased operating expenses, with which their earnings assets have not increased commensurately.

Another fact apparent from these figures is that slightly more than the entire increase in earning assets has been caused by an increase in the holdings of Government securities. These have risen from 28 per cent of total earnings assets in 1933 to approximately 41 per cent at the present time. The total increase of $5,557,000,000 is over 60 per cent of the increase of $8,890,000,000 in the federal debt during the same period.

This 80 per cent growth in the member banks' holdings of U. S. Government securities merely continues a trend, however. Holdings at the end of 1929 totaled only $3,863,000,000. Since then there has been an increase in every year, straight through the depression.

The increase in holdings of "other securities" has merely brought them back to 1929 levels. Even this recovery, however, is remarkable in view of the fact that new capital flotations in the last four years have been almost entirely for refunding purposes, while the ravages of the depression have greatly reduced the available supply of high-grade bonds.

The increase in securities held, both United States and other, has prompted the economist of one leading New York bank to comment publicly in the last year that "the question is pertinent as to whether we have a commercial banking system any more," while a recent report by the New York State Bankers' Association stated that "many of our commercial banks have taken on something of the nature of investment trusts."

The plight of the banks is most graphically shown, however, in the almost complete failure of commercial loans to expand in three years of sharp business recovery. The old-fashioned commercial loan, formerly the banks' bread and butter, never recovered from the 1921 depression. Volume stayed about the same during the 1920's, while other forms of bank credit were rapidly expanding. Commercial loan volume then shrunk rapidly during the depression, as the following figures show, for reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System (millions of dollars:

	Commercial loans ("all other") loans	Total loans and investments	Per cent comm. loans
December, 1920	9,317	16,737	55.5
December, 1929	9,476	23,012	41.2
June 30, 1933	4,704	16,665	28.2
December 31, 1935	3,404	20,769	16.4
April 30, 1936	3,485	21,795	15.9

These figures indicate that the term "commercial" as applied to the American banking system, is more historical than accurate.

Record Financing A Great Success, Says Morgenthau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Another substantial success for the Treasury in its heavy borrowing program was scored yesterday with the oversubscription of the greatest peacetime appeal for funds to the people in American history. The $2,050,754,400 loan offering was "a great success," Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced at close of business.

To mark the success, the Treasury announced that the privilege of exchanging outstanding federal securities for the new bonds and notes offered will be withdrawn as of midnight, Wednesday. In the past, the conversion offer has been kept open for two weeks or more. Swift withdrawal indicates the rapid completion of the whole vast borrowing operation.

Asked if the successful loan was an evidence that bankers are not truly alarmed about the mounting size of the national debt, Secretary Morgenthau replied:

"Well, they've put the cash on the barrel head, and money talks louder than words."

Pressed to say whether the successful borrowing was not due to lack of investing opportunity in other lines, Secretary Morgenthau simply said: "You'll have to use your own judgment as to that."

He expressed pleasure at the great demand shown for the bonds offered yesterday, as contrasted with the shorter-term securities. Though the interest rate was unprecedentedly low for bonds of the type, they were in great demand, according to the Treasury secretary.

Electricity Sales May Make a Record Of $2,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—After declining from the pre-depression peak of 97,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1929 to 83,000,000,000 in 1932, the production of electricity in the United States recovered in the following three years not only all the ground, but rose to a new high record of 99,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1935, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Further expansion has occurred this year. Figures compiled by the Geological Survey, covering the first three months, show an output of 26,765,000,000 kilowatt hours this year, as against 23,853,000,000 last year, an increase of 12.2 per cent. Weekly figures since March indicate that production has continued to run well above the level of a year ago.

News Notes—Union of South Africa

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Road Program—A government road-building program to extend over a five-year period is under consideration in South Africa. The National Road Board proposes an expenditure for this program of $54,000,000. Of this amount $19,880,000 will have to be borrowed, $2,660,000 of it was set aside in the budget last year and the balance will be derived from revenue from the tax on gasoline. A central route will be constructed about 1100 miles extending from Beit Bridge on the northern boundary of the Transvaal to the town of George, the central point on the southern coast of the Union.

Beef Exports—As one phase of its program to improve the domestic cattle industry, the Government of South Africa is considering the possibility of developing a beef export trade. Local authorities believe that beef exports will provide for the utilization of surplus feed grain now exported to overseas livestock producers at low prices. The export trade in frozen beef has not provided an incentive for improvement of domestic cattle. Because of that fact international trade in frozen beef is declining in favor of chilled beef.

Gold Mines—There has been an expansion of purchases by South Africa's gold mining industry since that country left the gold standard. The gross value of the purchases effected by the Rand Gold Mines during 1935 amounter to $125,590,000 compared with $68,200,000 in 1932. While the bulk of the purchases of the mines are of products originating in South Africa, imported machinery and other mining supplies enter into the requirements in large quantities.

Radio—The first locally-manufactured radio receiving set has just made its appearance in South Africa. Known as the "Viking," the new radio attracted considerable attention at the recent Johannesburg agricultural fair where about 150 units were reported as sold. The retail price of the set, which includes one year's radio permit, ranges from $125 to $347.

Cotton Blankets—American cotton blankets lead all others in popularity in the better-class trade of South Africa. Imports increased from $204,000 in 1934 to $288,000 in 1935, showing the largest relative increase of any item in the cotton manufactures import trade. Aggregate imports into the Union of South Africa of cotton manufactures of all kinds in 1935 were valued at $21,830,000, compared with $22,205,000 in the preceding year. Imports from the United States registered a marked recession owing to increased prices. Much of this trade is being transferred to British mills.

Office Equipment—Continued business improvement in South Africa makes outlook for the sale of office equipment distinctly favorable. Total sales of office appliances during 1935 were valued at $1,051,000 compared with $926,500 in the preceding year. The most outstanding increases were noted in the case of cash registers, imports of which increased from $93,200 in 1934 to $171,000 in 1935. About 90 per cent of the sales were made from the United States.

Breakfast Foods—American prepared breakfast foods are popular among the European residents of South Africa who are consuming them in increasing volume. Imports of such items from the United States in 1934 were valued at $352,700 compared with $18,000 in 1931. The total for 1935 is not available but it is expected that it will show an appreciable increase over the preceding year. In the event that consumption of imported prepared breakfast foods continues to increase, it is believed that the domestic producers of oat meal products may ask the Government for increased protection, even though similar articles are not manufactured in the Union.

Paper Mill—Arrangements have just been initiated between the South African Government and local paper interests for the establishment of a new paper manufacturing enterprise within the next 18 months. It is estimated that 750,000 cubic feet of Transvaal grown timber will be provided the new mill annually from the state-owned plantations, thus eliminating the importation of pulp for the enterprise. The main output will be used for Kraft paper for cement bags now in great demand owing to the growth of the Union's cement industry. About 40 skilled white workers and several hundred natives will be employed when the new paper mill begins operations.

Airway Route—A survey of the African route of the Empire Airways by experts of the British Air Ministry will be made shortly to determine what improvements of the directional radio, light beacons and ground organization will be required by the four-day flying boat schedule to South Africa soon to be inaugurated. It is probable that 20 new radio stations will be required down the east coast of Africa, linking up with South Africa's aircraft radio network. It is rumored locally that short-wave will replace medium wave at many of the existing stations. A study will also be made of the need of flashing light beacons in view of the late improvements in short-wave communications.

Auto Plant Wages Highest Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 2

AUTOMOBILE manufacturing plants in April paid out the highest weekly pay rolls since the days of the "boom" prosperity in early 1929, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. Average receipts by employees are said to have been $32 a week, compared with the record high of $35 received during the spring of 1929.

"The new wage peak in the automotive industry was the product of high hourly earnings and steady employment," the report says. "Recent average working hours per week were 10 per cent below those of the peak in 1929 and approximately unchanged from the spring of 1935."

Meanwhile, cost of living in automobile manufacturing centers was 20 per cent below 1929 levels, which meant that the average wage paid a worker in those industries had a purchasing power greater than ever before, the report continues. The total number of employees is estimated to be 363,000.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of May 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Wholesale commodity prices showed the slight increase of 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase brought the general index to 78.2 per cent of the 1926 average and was due chiefly to rising prices in farm products. The current index is 1.8 per cent below a month ago and 2.6 per cent below the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to farm products, foods and building materials advanced fractionally. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities declined during the week. Metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged.

During the week interval the raw materials group advanced 0.5 per cent and finished products rose 0.1 per cent. Semimanufactured articles, on the other hand, were 0.3 per cent lower. The index for each of these groups is below the level for the corresponding week of April. The decreases are: Raw materials, 2.1 per cent; finished products, 1.6 per cent; and semimanufactured articles, 0.5 per cent.

Commodity Groups	May 23 1936	May 16 1936	May 25 1935	May 26 1934
All commodities	78.2	78.1	80.3	73.7
Foods	77.5	77.4	84.3	67.4
Hides & leather prod.	94.3	94.8	89.5	88.0
Textile products	69.2	69.5	69.4	73.1
Fuel & lgtng materials	76.8	76.9	74.1	73.4
Metals & metal prod.	85.7	85.7	85.6	88.7
Building materials	85.6	85.5	84.9	87.2
Chemicals and drugs	77.3	77.3	81.0	75.3
Housefurnshg goods	82.8	82.8	82.0	83.9
Miscellaneous	69.1	69.2	69.0	69.7
Raw materials	75.5	75.1	1/	1/
Semimanufac. articles	74.1	74.3	1/	1/
Finished products	85.5	80.4	1/	1/
All commodities other than farm products	78.8	78.9	80.0	76.6
All com other than farm prod. & foods	78.7	78.8	77.8	79.0

1/ Not computed.

Nation-Wide Survey Of Holding Concerns Is Started by SEC

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—A nation-wide survey to determine how best to reshuffle the nation's utility industry under the Holding Company Act, has been begun by the Securities Commission.

Moved by reports of maneuvering in the industry for position in what officials expect to develop into the most enormous industrial chess game in history, the commission is preparing blue prints of how it believes the game should be played.

The Holding Company Act provides for the "integration" of the industry beginning in 1938, so that companies may operate only in specified contiguous territories with pyramided holding companies and interlocking directorates eliminated.

Constitutionality of the act is now being considered in the court but the officials believe that whatever the result of this test the companies are preparing for a gigantic rearrangement of control, regardless of Government supervision.

The commission's activities have gone so far that three engineers already are inspecting the New England field, regarded as an especially integrated section.

Eight different groups of experts in the commission are studying particular groups of companies, both those which have registered with the commission as required by law and those which have not.

Court Rules Philadelphia To Sell $5,000,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—Hailed as a "great victory for the people" by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, was the State Supreme Court's decision that the City of Philadelphia may sell $5,000,000 of authorized but unissued bonds. Upon the sale of these bonds depended the Mayor's plan for immediate completion of the South Broad and Locust Street subways—and indirectly for various other improvements, including beautification of the shores of the Schuylkill River.

The court's decision dismisses a suit brought by Russell Duane, chairman of the Committee of Seventy, which sought to restrain sale of the bonds on the ground that the city had already exceeded its borrowing capacity.

The court held that the provision in the State Constitution which limits the city's borrowing capacity to 10 per cent of its taxable property was intended as a curb on municipal extravagance but not to "straitjacket municipal financing nor to disrupt the internal management of the city's financial affairs."

U. S. Attack On Power Industry Seen Subsiding

ST. LOUIS, June 2 (AP)—Thomas N. McCarter, head of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey and president of the Edison Electric Institute, predicted today a gradual subsidence in governmental attacks on the electric light and power industry.

"I may be over-optimistic," McCarter said in an address prepared for delivery before the fourth annual convention of the institute, "but I think I sense that the peak of this fight has passed."

Mr. McCarter declared that "there never was any real basis" for governmental activities against the utilities "except a few isolated cases of mishandling of securities by certain manipulators and promoters, the wrongdoing of whom is in no sense chargeable to the industry as a whole."

Of the Tennessee Valley Authority program, Mr. McCarter said it was impossible "to conceive of a more inexcusable and wasteful expenditure of a vast sum of public funds than is contemplated to be spent for the purposes of the TVA yardstick in this sparsely settled and largely undeveloped territory, unless the proposed Passamaquoddy project now temporarily deferred, is considered to go it one better in useless extravagance."

The growth of the industry during the past year has been "phenomenal under the conditions that have existed," Mr. McCarter said. "The increases in kilowatt hour sales to residence consumers during the past few years are noteworthy and are in large part attributable to the sales programs of the industry.

"The record is one of achievement and of progress, and is very promising for the future. If we could be permitted to devote all our energies to the development of the electric business, reasonably free from political and governmental attack and opposition, there is no telling to what limits the expansion of the industry would go."

Prices of Potatoes Hit Highest Level In Last Five Years

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Prices of Irish potatoes—one of the mainstays of the average family's diet—have touched the highest levels in five years at New York, old crop Maine No. 1 selling at $3 to $3.25 a hundredweight and the new crop South Carolina No. 1 cobblers quoted at $4 to $4.25.

Potato prices in Seattle hit a 10-year peak. Behind the steady price advance during the past few months is the fact that the "old" crop—grown last summer and stored during the winter—was short and is currently very low, while the "new" crop—coming up now from the southern states—is not sufficiently large to take up the slack.

Maine's bumper crop in 1934 was at least partly responsible for the small outturn last year. When that enormous crop flooded the market, prices sank to ruinous levels, causing many farmers to think several times before planting heavily in 1935.

Although Maine is the principal potato grower, every state in the Union has a finger in the production pie. Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin followed the leader in that order. Idaho, home of the famed Idaho potato, ranks seventh.

The above are all "old" crop states, being large summer producers. The "new" crop states are mainly Virginia and North Carolina where a late spring harvest brings the potatoes to market in the early summer.

The potato does not contribute substantially to the farm income of any of the larger producing states save Maine. The aggregate value to the farmer, however, was $208,000,000 in 1935—somewhat less than one-half the total of the wheat crop.

Lumber Production Shows Falling Off

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported today lumber production at 559 mills during the week ending May 23 total 251,392 feet, or 4 per cent less than the previous week. Seven per cent fewer mills reported, however.

Shipments aggregated 228,108,000 feet, or 9 per cent less than the previous week, and booked orders, 226,890,000 feet, or 12 per cent less.

At the close of the week the industry stood at 71 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 66 per cent of 1929 shipments.

April Hosiery Shipments 11 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—April statistics for the hosiery industry show that the volume of demand continues well above a year ago, production has been kept within bounds and stocks are not expected to become burdensome within the next few months, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers statistical bulletin.

Shipments of all types of hosiery during April amounted to 10,176,031 dozen pairs, which was almost 11 per cent above shipments in April, 1935. Each of the major branches of the industry contributed to the improved demand this year as compared with last, except in the case of children's and infants' hosiery, where shipments were about 5 per cent below shipments in April, 1935. For the first four months of the year, shipments have exceeded those in 1935 for each major branch of the industry with the exception of woolen goods, and in this branch improved demand in April lifted the total to approximately the same level as last year.

Production of all types of hosiery in April, 1936, amounted to 10,200,804 dozen pairs. Stocks of all types of hosiery at the end of April, 1936, were 19,186,038 dozen pairs as compared with 19,366,473 dozen pairs one year previous.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

National American Art Show

II—The Southern Sections

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

OPPORTUNITIES to revise one's notions about style is one of the largest services offered by the National Exhibition of American Art at Rockefeller Center. In a show that represents 52 groups of taste there is discoverable none of the marked classifications of tendencies always evident in any art display that has passed a small final jury of artists. The result is a singularly diverse blooming of an impulse toward expression that is often strongly individualistic. Faultfinders might even say that the presence of many pictorial efforts that resist quick pigeonholing is in itself an indication of lack of style.

To consider art purely in terms of schools—impressionism, post-impressionism, any of the phases of modernism or even traditional tendencies that may go back as far as Giotto—to reject a picture merely because it cannot be given precise attribution as to influences, is to adopt a narrow definition of style, is it not? Rather more desirable is it to keep one's aesthetic responses in a state of flux, easy of adaptation when a talent appears who is strong enough in his own right, because of his assimilation of the derivations that have entered into his development as an artist. All this to remind ourselves of Pope's definition: "Style is of the man."

Not that we should care to argue that individuality ... enough. That way leads into tangled by-paths of self-expression, which can so easily narrow into what interests the painter only. Style as discussed in this instance results in something that expresses the artist even while it means much to others, something that will carry reminders of the individual's attitude toward his picture material more strongly than it will indications of the influences that went into his discovery of his means of expression. There are many pictures of this sort in the show sponsored by the Municipal Art Committee of the City of New York.

* * *

Some visitors have remarked upon the absence of many well-known names. Part of this condition may be accounted for by the decision of one organization of artists not to exhibit unless they are paid rental for their pictures and sculpture. Again, some of the committees in the various states may have been dominated by persons not favorable to the aims of this and that artist. Certainly the general tendency has been conservative, for little in the way of extremes of modernism or of indications of contemporary social protest have crept among the more than 700 items.

Persons who go much to Eastern art shows find themselves on familiar ground in the galleries devoted to artists who work in this section, although many will linger before such an arresting picture as Violet Oakley's "Christ at Geneva," with its contrast between the universal simplicities of the Nazarene and the fine-spun differences implied in the faces of the highly nationalistic delegates to the League. "Three Fishermen," by N. C. Wyeth of Delaware, is a manifestation of sturdy and localized characterization in pictorial terms akin to the mural.

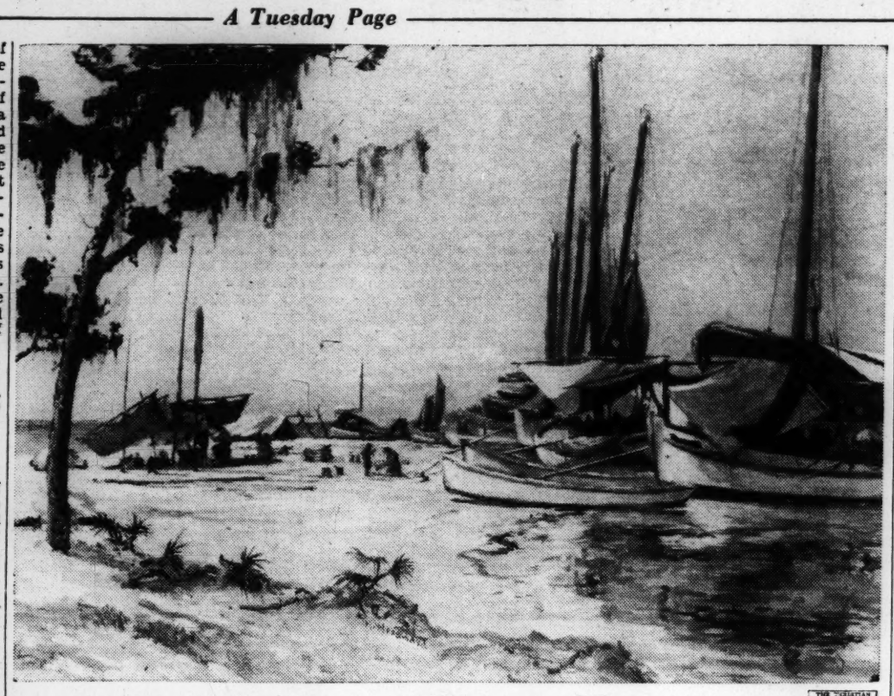
In the Virginia section, as in most of the others, the visitor is conscious of the strong note of environment that has resulted from the sectional method of choosing the exhibits. "Waiting for the Departure," by Edmund Archer, may or may not have tragic implications in its presentation of three Negro girls looking out a window, noncommittal in expression, brilliant in the rose, blue and yellow hues of their clothes. Mary Leonard Gates of West Virginia in "Cold Stove" discovers for us the charm of provincial design in a cabin interior.

* * *

The South Carolina group includes May Chiswell Marshall's "Mrs. Barrett of Lick Skillet Gap," a dignified presentation in an appropriate setting of a person who has justified her existence by hard work. It is in pictures of this sort that the show finds its special reason for existence, rather than in still-lifes that might have been painted anywhere—if the visitor finds his chief interest in the manifestation of localized expression. Nor need this attitude imply an acceptance of inferior craftsmanship for the sake of the flavor, for the great majority of pictures in this exhibition manifest competence.

"Sandy Road," by Lila M. Cabaniss of Georgia, has the apprehension of moss-hung trees and the lighting pertinent to a place that comes from defined responses. In the Florida section the still-life "Spanish Bayonet," by Hariett Bain, commands attention because of the use of native flowers and grasses. Leno Lazzari's "Speed Age" in its streamlined posing of two figures reminds one of the accent upon sport in a state of many playtime resorts. "Florida Jungle," by Lois Bartlett Tracy, is a lush potpourri of violets, greens, yellows and madders.

Emphasis upon color patterns does not overlook the local tonalities in "Levee, Upstream," by Morris Belknap of Kentucky. There is a complete feeling for place and people in "Jack Niles and his Dulcinet," by Frank W. Long, and in "Brickyard on Sunday," a water color by Howard F. Henry of Tennessee. One of the few touches of caricature in the show creeps into "Sunday Afternoon," by Frank W. Applebee of Alabama, with its portrait of a numerous Negro family sprawled upon the turf and some of the youngsters even scrambling on the shack's roof. A not unrelated subject by Karl Wolfe of Mississippi, "Dinner on the Grounds," depicts a joyful picnic that never verges upon the comic strip. William Woodward's "Luggers, Biloxi," is authentic in its languid air and bland sunniness. "Spring in Dixie," by Fearn Edie Knecht, is all creamy lightness and tender greens, as a manifestation of Arkansas landscape.



"Luggers, Biloxi," by William Woodward of Mississippi, One of the Paintings in the Southern Section of the National Exhibition of American Art

First American Dance Congress

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

AS A first step toward a dance collective in the United States, as a gesture toward unionization for the defense of rights and co-operation for the interchange of ideas and suggestions, the First National Dance Congress and Festival in the country, held May 18-25 in the edifice of the Young Men's Hebrew Association lent for the occasion, may be considered historically important. As a convention, it may have satisfied some of the delegates. As a festival it was a flop.

Impulsively conceived and hastily assembled, it lacked the full representational value intended. What it amounted to was a week's continuous performance by New York dancers, speakers and writers on the dance, for the benefit of those visitors from out of town who could manage to get to the Big City on the short notice allowed by slowly and sometimes inaccurately dispatched publicity.

What is to be hoped for in future dance congresses is that dancers, educators and writers on the dance from the Pacific coast, the Midwest and the deep South be invited to come and display their wares, while the New Yorkers sit back and learn what is going on in the hinterland. Or for more equal distribution, let all sections of the country, including the city which is not quite the whole of America, state their several cases.

* * *

Such fairness of consideration was allotted to the different phases of the dance. The festival was not, like that at Bennington, devoted solely to modern forms. Ballet had its innings on the opening program, with a number of European names on the list of performers. The program of Tuesday evening, spent on national folk dances—American, English, Bahamian, Swedish and Ukrainian—proved, according to report, the most delightful offered. On Wednesday evening came the modern dance as practiced by some of the younger zealots of the socially conscious New Dance League and other more restrained and maturer artists. Thursday evening was given over to technique demonstrations by a few college groups, by Martha Graham's and Doris Humphrey's groups—in which the latter two groups inevitably shone—again according to report.

This innocent bystander attended only the week-end conferences and performances, in which very little happened according to schedule and much that did happen seemed inchoate and futile. For instance, Anatole Chujoy of The American Dancer, speaking on ballet, strictly from a ballet viewpoint, was nearly mobbed by objections not always closely related to the subject. Gervaise N. Butler of The Dance Observer administered some gentle and deserved rebukes to the dancers, which were silently received.

There were some very high-sounding and noble utterances, with far too little humor. The least interesting speakers spoke at the greatest length. The simple, clear and unaffected remarks of Doris Humphrey and John Martin on the subject of dance criticism were all too brief. Grant Code of the Brooklyn Museum read a charming, witty paper on the dance as a museum piece, in a little too much of a rush. Papers sent in by absent members of the congress were also hurriedly read over.

* * *

The performances of Saturday and Sunday evenings were sadly disappointing. Charles Weidman's "Traditions," danced by Mr. Weidman, José Limon and William Matons, was the brightest event on Saturday's program, although Gluck Sandor did two solos in spotlight, called "Sea Gull" and "Paganini," which were interesting as hand dances. Instead of "saving the best for the last," the Theater and Variety Evening of Sunday sank to the nadir. Many of the announced performers did not appear. They were wiser than those who did. Belle Didjah's girl in the subway, holding on to a strap and chewing gum, was not good vaudeville and certainly not good dancing.

John Bovingdon may have an idea in his weird projections—that of letting the whole person speak. He whistles, grunts, growls, sings and talks. The dancer's voice, especially when it is as fine a voice as Mr. Bovingdon's, may come to have a place in the dance. But his study of the evolution of man, painfully emerging from the mud, through apehood to a somewhat higher status, was revolting. The one thing in its favor was the unexpected ending. He does not proclaim his symbolic man at full height in a nimbus of glory, but leaves him still struggling upward.

The chief contribution of the First American Dance Congress and Festival lies in its mistakes and omissions, which, if seen and corrected, may pave the way for a real congress instead of a convention, a festival in place of an *olla podrida* of mediocre talent. The next dance congress should be more inclusive and better organized. It will need an alert publicity department, which gets its facts and dates straight before announcing them, and is not afraid to send plenty of pictures to the national press. Programs should be built up from the lesser to the greater in a grand climax of exaltation. Dancers should have less regard for their own individual halos and more sympathetic understanding of what other dancers are doing. And if the Left-wingers continue to run the whole show, as they did this one, they will only succeed in turning the remaining liberals into fascisti. "We want bread but we want roses, too." The dance is more than a bread-and-butter problem.

A Recalcitrant View of One School of the Dance; Caricatures by Ray Gardner

Politics in the Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A SOCIALIST "Left" theater is in prospect. At a recent meeting 401 delegates from 171 trade union and co-operative branches and trades councils discussed the formation of such a theater in London. The sum of £2500 is needed to establish the venture, and one of the ideas back of the scheme is that members of working-class organizations be asked to take shares valued at 1s. apiece. It is intended to arrange performances in the Greater London area, and later on in the provinces.

This innovation is a development of the keener interest which the theater as a whole has of late been taking in questions of politics and economics. There was a time not so long ago when a visitor to London could have sat out every performance in the metropolis without so much as guessing, for all that he heard in the theater, that unemployment, rearmament, the League of Nations and kindred topics were live issues in Great Britain.

Now, however, all that is changed. Even the musical comedies take note of current events. Mr. Leslie Henson, in "Seeing Stars," discourses nightly on Italy and Abyssinia; so does Mr. Nelson Keys in "Spread It Abroad." Mr. J. B. Priestley's latest play, "Bees On the Boat Deck," is a parable of the trials that beset Great Britain today, and "Love On the Dole," ran in London throughout 1935.

The modern theater, as Sir Cedric Hardwicke deplored in his Rede lecture at Cambridge University earlier in the year, is a theater of realism. Whether realism in itself be a good thing or a bad, it is evidently better to have good realism than bad realism. Given then that the contemporary drama is going in the main to imitate existence rather than to transcend or transform it, one cannot but welcome a change that leads the theater to pay attention to the deeper issues of the day instead of staying content with the drawing-room and garden party preoccupations of the 1920's.

It is undoubtedly a legitimate ambition of the drama to depict people caught in the throes of major political and economic problems. But where the drama is sound the interest will be in the people and not in the problems. The question the true dramatist asks is not, What is the solution of these problems? It is rather, How do these people behave? When Shakespeare wrote a drama about the Divine Right of Kings, his concern was not to argue the pros and cons of what was at that time an extremely live issue, but to show the mental processes of a brilliant, imaginative, eloquent but unstable monarch who happened to believe this doctrine. The result was "Richard II," a play that rightly leaves unsolved all the political conundrums it raises, but is magnificent and moving in its comprehension of human emotions. The same treatment in a lesser way was given by Mr. Elmer Rice to the Communist in his play, "Counsellor-at-Law." The interest here was not in the rights or wrongs of the Communist creed as such, but in the depth and sincerity with which the Communist believed it. This is putting politics into its proper place in the drama, a fact that political theaters can forget only at the cost of becoming dull and unconvincing propagandists of doctrines that convert only those who are already convinced. H. H.

Comedian's Majority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. LESLIE HENSON, one of London's most popular comedians, has just attained his majority as a first-line public entertainer, thus achieving a record rivaled by no other contemporary English musical comedy star.

Mr. Henson's current show, "Seeing Stars," which has just passed its two hundredth performance at the Gaiety, has a song, delightfully given by Miss Louise Browne, of which the burden is "Don't stand in the doorway." In his early days, Mr. Henson himself did not take this advice, for quite a time elapsed between his first appearance on the stage and his entry into the Hall of Fame. The records reveal that Mr. Henson made his debut on the boards at Bath, in 1910, when he assisted a concert party known as "The Tatlers." By Christmas of the same year, he got as far as Dalston Junction, which is only a few miles away from Piccadilly Circus, playing the role of Sinbad in the pantomime, "Sinbad the Sailor." After that he vanished into the provinces, turning up on the other side of the Atlantic in 1914, when he played Albert in "Tonight's the Night." On April 28, 1915, he appeared at the Gaiety, London, as Henry in the same piece, and from that occasion he dates his career as a comedian, for he achieved an immediate success.

Since then he has stayed consistently on the crest of a huge wave of popularity. "Tonight's the Night" had a run of 460 performances, "Theodore and Company" ran for 503, "Kissing Time," 430, "Sally," 387, and "Yes, Uncle," 626, whilst "Seeing Stars" is still playing to crowded houses.

Katharine Hepburn is to play the title role in "Jane Eyre," Helen Jerome's dramatization of Charlotte Brontë's romance, next season for the Theater Guild in New York.

The D'Oyly Carte Company is to open another American tour in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, on Aug. 20.

New Museum for East London

By Frank Rutter

London

EAST LONDON has gained a new art museum of great interest as a result of the William Morris centenary celebrations, held two years ago, and a generous gift just made by Frank Brangwyn. This is the Water House at Walthamstow where Morris, painter and poet, lived both before and for some time after he went to Oxford. Henceforward it will be known as the William Morris Museum, and will contain a valuable collection of works by artists of the recent past and the present. It will be a very welcome gallery to the people of this densely populated borough.

Credit must also be given to a local antiquarian society which, as long ago as 1914, began accumulating a collection of Morris items by gift or purchase; but it is only since the centenary celebrations that Walthamstow, where Morris was born on March 24, 1834, has been able to house this historical collection in the artist's old home.

Water House is a dignified Georgian mansion of yellow brick, which takes its name from a moat some 40 feet broad, where young William fished for pike and perch in summer and skated in winter. Between the water and the house was a broad lawn, and there is still a good deal of grass in the front of the house, which survives as an example of a roomy country house of Essex in what is now the heart of Greater East London.

Interesting as this house is, both architecturally and by association, there was little to put in it, except the Morris items, till Frank Brangwyn, R. A., in association with his friend, Arthur H. Macmurdo, the architect, announced last week his gift of 148 works by artists of the past and present to this new museum.

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This splendid gift includes a beautiful water color, "The Loving Cup," and two other pictures by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, works by Burne-Jones, Leighton and Millais, while the French paintings include examples of Jean François Millet and Léon Lhermitte.

In addition to a varied collection of Brangwyn's own work, his gift includes important examples of such distinguished contemporary painters as Sir George Clausen, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Augustus John and W. R. Sickert. The British watercolor school is represented by drawings from John Varley and Samuel Prout to H. B. Brabazon. There is also an Oriental section containing color prints by Hokusai, Hiroshige and others.

This section will gain a handsome addition in a few months, since Brangwyn has promised to give Walthamstow some cases of Persian pottery now on loan at Liverpool. The cases containing this pottery were designed by Brangwyn himself and are fine examples of his craftsmanship Later the Water House, Walthamstow, will receive a large number of etchings and lithographs now on loan also at Liverpool.

It will be recognized, therefore, that the contents of the new William Morris Museum will be full of variety and stimulating to all art lovers. Brangwyn as a young man was associated with William Morris, while Arthur Macmurdo, now in his eighty-fifth year, is a veteran of the early arts and crafts movement. In addition to his architectural work, he has designed both furniture and metalwork.

* * *

It is some years since Christie's has had an art sale of such importance as the dispersal of the Henry Oppenheimer Collection, which it is expected will draw experts from all over the world to King Street in July. Mr. Oppenheimer was particularly famous as a collector of Old Master Drawings, but he collected many other things also, Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, bronzes, enamels, etchings, majolica, medals, metalwork and mezzotints. It is expected that the sale of these various objects will occupy Christie's for a full week.

Catalogues of the drawings are now being prepared, and I hear that the Italian examples include 14 works by Fra Angelico, 7 by Carpaccio, 12 by Correggio, several by Michael Angelo, Raphael and Titian, while by Leonardo da Vinci is a superb silverpoint of a rider on a galloping horse, which experts have pronounced a study for his equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza.

A pen-and-wash drawing in sepia of "The Adoration of the Shepherds"—a study for the picture in the National Gallery—is one of several fine Rembrandt drawings, and there are also important drawings by Rubens and Van Dyck. An important item in the German section is a pen drawing by Dürer, "A Wise Virgin," which was formerly in the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence P. R. A.; and there are 25 Dürer prints among the engravings.

'Orfeo' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

FOR a second time, on the evening of May 22, the Metropolitan's "popular" season experimented. It revived the "Orfeo" of Gluck, which had not been head in those august halls for more than 20 years. The chronicler would have pleasure in reporting that as in the case of "The Bartered Bride" in English this experiment proved an emphatic success. Unfortunately just the opposite is true.

The staging alone was a hopeless handicap. Some source of unwisdom devised an arrangement of rigging and nets and veils and stuff that looked like spun sugar and more stuff that looked like ice floes and expected us to see in all that a setting for a Greek legend that omits neither Hades nor the Elysian Fields and an appropriate accompaniment to the music of Gluck, with its noble simplicity and high contempt for the sensational and trivial.

As if that were not enough, the miming and dancing, which took care of the visible drama, furnished a study in diligent ineptitude, aided not at all by vermilion figures moving clumsily through the air and an Amor equipped with huge white wings attempting aviation à la Peter Pan.

* * *

For in this performance the experiment of experiments was a dual cast, assigning the action to the American Ballet people and placing the singers, chorus and all, with the bandsmen in the orchestra pit.

We remember well the dual cast used here for Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or." Although in that case the production was eminently skillful, the question of synchronization would still obtrude itself. And "Le Coq d'Or," too, being a fantastic affair anyway, lends itself more readily to untraditional treatment than a work like "Orfeo," which so distinctly springs from one of the most definite traditions in all art.

If as a stage spectacle this "Orfeo" was an incongruous and depressing bore, musically it suffered too. The chorus, whose share in the score is so important, produced little effect from its coign of disadvantage in the orchestra pit, and the soloists were by no means able to sustain the vocal pattern. Consequently the whole design of the work was thrown out of joint.

* * *

To Miss Anna Kaskas was entrusted the music of the title role. She had sung here previously as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the Lewisohn Stadium last summer and as Maddalena in "Rigoletto" in the current "popular" season. With Gluck's music she did little till she came to that battle-horse of contraltos, "Che faro senza Euridice?", which she sang very well tonally, though objection might be made to some of the tempi employed.

Then, on the evening of May 27 came "Aïda." That sustaining pillar of latter-day opera had not been included in the original plan of the "popular" season, but, apparently, there was no getting along without it. One observed with interest that the six chief singers had all appeared before at either the Hippodrome or the Lewisohn Stadium or both, but at the Metropolitan, of course, they were offered in a superior frame.

However, that frame was hardly so superior as one might have desired. Some frayed and tattered scenery was trotted out of limbo and placed pitilessly on view, and neither chorus nor orchestra proved in numbers or quality to be up to winter standards. Still, the performance as a whole was a reasonably good one, though in detail it often left not a little to be desired. And, in any event, "Aïda" seemed to fill a real want with the public.

First honors of the evening went to Mme. Bruna Castagna of the sumptuous contralto—a really superb Amneris. The towering Norman Cordon made an imposing King, both vocally and in presence. Miss Rosa Tentoni, though singing with care and intelligence, has not quite an Aïda voice. Nor was Sydney Rayner's voice altogether equal to the demands of the music allotted to Radames. John Gurney sang a creditable Ramfis and Carlo Morelli strove tirelessly as Amonasro. Gennaro Papi conducted with a thorough knowledge of the score and a solicitous regard for the singers. The strange manifestations of the ballet, which once occasioned consternation or amusement, have now become merely tiresome. Of such was the "popular" presentation of "Aïda."

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem, Pa.

THE twenty-ninth Bach festival of the Bethlehem Bach Choir was held May 22-23, and with the fine weather which almost invariably attends these affairs, the audience was one of the largest of recent years. Bruce Carey conducted and the orchestral accompaniments were played by 50 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The feature of the Bach Festival is always the B minor Mass, which was introduced to the United States by the Bethlehem organization in March, 1900. This is given at the Saturday sessions; but this year particular interest was taken in the Friday programs because of the performance of four cantatas never previously sung by the Bach Choir.

These four, selected nearly a century ago by Mendelssohn for a Bach commemorative service, proved to be among the finest the Bach Choir has ever sung. Those given at the afternoon session were "Ye Shall Be Weeping" and "For the Righteous," the latter written by Bach for a wedding of persons whose names have not been preserved. It is partly secular and partly sacred in text. The music of both is exceedingly beautiful.

The third number of the afternoon was a "chorale group" made up of five numbers, one by Bach, "Jesus Who Didst Ever Guide Me," sung by the choir with orchestral accompaniment, and the other four harmonizations by him of chorales written by earlier composers. Among them was the famous "Passion chorale," the original melody attributed to Hassler (1564-1616).

The audience was asked to join in the singing of these numbers—a doubtful procedure, as those sung by the choir alone were far better done than those in which the audience joined. The finest effect in this group was the chorale "O Lord, Who Dares to Smite Thee?" sung a cappella by the choir alone. One Philadelphia conductor has introduced the practice of singing all the chorales in the Bach works in this manner, and while it may not be as Bach wrote them, the effect is better with a chorus of 200 or more than when sung with accompaniment.

At the evening session Friday two other beautiful cantatas were performed, "Jesus, My Beloved Savior," somber in feeling until the final bass solo and the concluding chorale; and "Come Let Us Go Up to Jerusalem," which portrays a conversation between Jesus (represented by the bass voice) and a human soul (represented by the contralto), the cantata being for these voices alone, with orchestral accompaniment. The final number Friday evening was the "Magnificat," which was presented for the eighth time at Bethlehem.

* * *

The soloists were Louis Lerch, soprano; Rose Bampton, contralto; Dan Gridley, tenor, and Keith Falkner, basso. Mr. Falkner was making his first appearance at these festivals. All did excellent work, notably Miss Bampton and Mr. Gridley. Mr. Falkner is the finest basso to appear with the Bach Choir in many years. The chorus of some 250 voices, admirably trained, sang with much enthusiasm, good tone quality and fine balance of parts.

Saturday's performance of the B minor Mass (the twenty-eighth for the Bach Choir) brought an enormous crowd, about 1500 being unable to get into the chapel and sitting on the lawn outside, where the choral numbers were distinctly heard. Probably because of the greater familiarity of the choir with the mass, it was better sung than were the new cantatas or the "Magnificat" on Friday.

Mr. Carey follows the interpretation of the late J. Fred Wolle in this work very closely, except that he is a little inclined to "speed up" the tempi in some of the numbers. But the effect of the mass was tremendous. Among the high choral spots were the entrance of chorus, orchestra and organ on the concluding note of the final chorale played by the Moravian Trombones Choir in the vestry-room, one of the great inspirations of all music; the tremendous "Gloria in excelsis Deo"; the somber "Qui tollis" and the glorious "Cum santo Spiritu."

* * *

In the second part the high spots were the opening "Credo in unum Deum"; the fine "Confiteor"; the mighty "Sanctus" with its great octaves in the bass voices, a feature which Mr. Carey was somewhat inclined to over-stress; the triumphant "Hosanna in excelsis," and the peaceful closing chorus, "Dona nobis paeem."

But in the second section, the finest music of the whole mass was not so well presented. This included the "Et incarnatus est" followed by the pathetic "Crucifixus," dying away (or it should have) to the merest whisper and sung without accompaniment, and followed by the triumphant "Et resurrexit" for chorus, orchestra and organ. But Mr. Carey did not subdue the voices sufficiently at the close of the "Crucifixus" and at the words "passus et sepultus est" the effect was rather heavy-handed. At the entrance of the "Et resurrexit" the voices were somewhat forced. The soloists again did brilliant work in the solo and ensemble numbers of the mass and the difficult obbligati were splendidly played by the "firsts" of the orchestra.

S. L. L.

Concerts and Opera in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

NOT only Furtwängler—who at the last Philharmonic concert was his own soloist in Mozart's A major Piano Concerto before conducting Beethoven's "Eroica" with magnificent gradations and fine plasticity—performs to sold-out houses. There is also Hermann Abendroth, one of the finest of the German conductors who achieved a triumphant success at his Brahms concert. His powerful and lofty if not oversensitive style was as much in evidence in the "Tragic Overture" as in the E minor Symphony, which formed the apex of the evening. Elly Ney, always fascinating with her technical abilities—though her titanic power often oversteps the boundary of the strictly feminine—played the B major Concerto in a convincing manner.

Karl Böhm brought the Philharmonic Orchestra's Beethoven cycle to a close with a program on which the Eighth and Ninth Symphonies figure consecutively. The fine Kittelsche Chorus and a quartet, with Gertrude Pitzinger's alto very much in evidence, were his willing instruments in the realization of his conception. Unfortunately, in spite of his superior technique and extraordinary powers of interpretation, Böhm has not yet attained to the full intellectual grasp of the Ninth. One admired many things, particularly the delightfully riotous Scherzo; yet the final spark of inspiration was missing. Böhm is perhaps too young for the inner experience of this music; or perhaps he lives too much in the world of the opera—in which he is a master—to be able to make the sudden jump into the higher region of the symphony.

Among the many vocal recitals, four are worthy of special mention. In his second Lieder program, which ranged from Schubert to Richard Strauss, Louis Graveure once more gave proof of his great art and amazingly strong convictions. Erna Berger's dainty appearance belies her feats of endurance, for in spite of exacting operatic activities she found time to work up a second program which was made up almost entirely of unknown arias by the older masters: Rameau, Schubert, J. C. Bach and Mozart. It was a masterly achievement of vocal coloratura and inspired art.

Sigrid Onégin, whose alto is like an organ, had not been heard here for some time. Her last Lieder recital was a model of a skillfully arranged program: three groups by Schumann, Moussorgsky and Brahms. To hear this individual and unique voice in the service of high ideals certainly is one of the great musical experiences. Hermann Reutter was a sympathetic collaborator.

The artistic maturity and refinement of Rudolf Bockelmann's art is also of a high order. As an interpreter of the big Wagnerian baritone roles this vocal giant remains unsurpassed. His intelligence and the power and beauty of his clear and plastic voice assure him—also on the concert platform—the applause of all music lovers. Lieder like Hugo Wolf's "Rattenfänger" or Carl Loewe's beautiful "Ballads" show how this kind of concert singing is derived from the stage.

Benjamino Gigli's success was once more outstanding. After an interval of several years, Lubka Kolessa, the charming Polish pianist, was again discovered by the Berlin public. The Italian master cellist, Enrico Mainardi, musician of distinction and intellect, is also always sure of his own select audience.

At the Opera the box-office successes are "Fra Diavolo" at Unter Den Linden and "Siegfried" at the Charlottenburg. After Hamburg's successful attempt, the Volksoper will give, under the direction of Erich Orthmann, its first performance of the original version of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov."

A shadow seems to have stolen over musical events in the capital of the Reich. It is said that Furtwängler has again been handed his leave of absence, and this time for a whole year. It is, therefore, only in Bayreuth that he will be heard.

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Music by William A. Schroeder
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Poems by Grace Hoffman White
SET II
WORDS—POISE—REVELATIONS
Poems by Amy Bonner
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Publicity and Legal Power Tear Mask From Black Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

seem to make up its rank and file and usual officialdom. Such men rarely supply grist for the world's news. They live obscurely apart. If caught with hoods and rope, their regalia was regarded as innocent though eccentric.

Despite their sudden odium, there is a pitiful, tragic side to all these nocturnal meetings on hillsides, exactions of utter obedience and inhuman oaths.

Most of the ascertained members appear to be commonplace citizens. No charge is educed of criminal inclination or general depravity. The Black Knights appear to have been principally gullible folks who were warped by the invention of a baneful counterfeit of American institutions.

Sailor on Mayflower

Dayton Dean, charged in the slaying on May 13 of Mr. Poole, a WPA worker, which exposed the legion, was a sailor on the yacht Mayflower when President Wilson was using it. Leaving the navy, he became an expert workman in the municipal lighting department of the city of Detroit. Evidently he took the following oath, of whose authenticity the chief investigator in the prosecutor's office here declares there is absolutely no question:

"In the name of God and the devil, one to reward and the other to punish, and by the powers of light and darkness, good and evil, here under the black arch of heaven's avenging symbol, I pledge and consecrate my heart, my brain, my body and my limbs, and swear by all the power of heaven and hell, to devote my life to the obedience of my superiors, and that no danger or peril shall deter me from executing their orders."

Dean claims that he did the shooting because ordered to by his superior officer, reports Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea—that he had no alternative.

Wife Beating Charged

The person marked for the Black Legion's justice was a young man out of a job, whose wife had borne him the first child within the week, and whose devouring interest in life was baseball.

His offense is not yet removed from doubt. First reports seem likely to be true—that he was charged with beating his wife. She denies it. When so told, Dean is quoted as granting his act a horrible mistake, but according to newspaper men interviewing him he was not greatly stirred.

He had done, officials say, his pledged duty to his superior.

His superior that night apparently was another city employee. His state commander also was on the municipal pay roll, a milk inspector. The originator of the Black Legion has been discovered in Dr. Shepard, a $25-a-month health commissioner of a little town on the Ohio River, tucked away from the broad current of events.

These were the leaders who presumably could cause hundreds of thousands, even alleged millions of men, suddenly to appear with arms in their hands if the nation was menaced by a communistic revolution.

Patriotic Appeal

The black brotherhood had a patriotic appeal. According to its self-confessed Michigan commander, the legion addressed itself first of all against the Communists. Growing out of the Ku Klux Klan, the legion also took over all the Klan's animosities.

Though misled, the patriotic element seems to have been largely genuine. Prosecutor McCrea says the Legion does not look like a racket. While leaders somewhere along the line made abnormal profits out of the sale of the regalia, their "take" does not appear enough to convince investigators that the incentive of the promotors was cash.

Distorted patriotism, obnoxious methods of dealing with ancient hatreds, plus force, made up the selling arguments of the black hoods. Of these incentives, the all-persuasive one was force.

Built on Violence

Few probably would have accepted the lurid ritual voluntarily. Members were brought in by threat of violence.

The custom, as evidenced from testimony now coming out, was to invite a man marked for membership to a picnic or barbecue. Arriving there without suspicion, the newcomer would find the Black Knights assembled and before he realized what was going on would be embarked on the ritual, revolvers pressed against his body.

One of the extremely few spots of light in the history of the Black Legion, as so far revealed, is given in the courageous resistance of a Baptist minister. Lined up with a group to whom the ritual was being read, he refrained from speaking the required answers. When accused of silence and threatened, he told the surly weaponed circle surrounding him that their organization was un-American and despicable, and that though they might shoot him, he would not subscribe. He held his ground and, with a warning to secrecy, they let him go.

Military Appeal

The brotherhood had many features ingeniously devised to flourish among a clientele of little education. To its mystery and secrecy was given the additional attraction of military organization. In place of the bizarre "cyclops" and "kleagles" of the Klan, it had its brigadier generals and colonels.

There was no initiation fee and the dues were but 10 cents a month. A woman's auxiliary existed in this state, but its membership was small.

The Black Legion grew out of the Klan, according to Dr. Shepard, or as the ritual calls him in its language of weapons, "Shotgun" Shepard. He told an interviewer last week that he dressed up a company of the Klansmen whom he led in black hoods and took them to a national gathering of the Klan. The Klan's hoods were white. The novelty of the black garb "stole the show," Dr. Shepard reported. Subsequently friction grew between the white and black hoods. Dr. Shepard withdrew his black regalia from the Klan, and let it spread independently. Whether there is any great central control, and how independent each unit is, has not yet been made explicit.

Punishment Demanded

Dr. Shepard absolutely disavows violence and crime such as occurred here. He and the reputed western division leader are quoted as calling for full punishment of the group of 15 held here for the slaying of Mr. Poole.

While there is nothing in the ritual to warrant such crime, the atmosphere of the order, as reported by the local authorities, is such as to encourage irresponsibles to unlawful acts.

To the investigation of the county prosecuting officials the State adds its own grand jury inquiry this week. Two sets of authorities thus will be engaged in rivalry to expose and annihilate the Black Knights with their various aliases. Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald has jumped in vigorously.

Political Links

Among untoward developments is the alleged admission by the prosecutor of an important nearby city that he had been a member in the Legion. Other officials are reported involved. In some instances it is said that politicians used the brotherhood. It evidently interested itself in politics where it could.

"The Black Legion has some organization in every state," according to Prosecutor McCrea in a statement to the Monitor. "Built along military lines, each regiment has 1593 men. It claims 7,000,000. Its setup in Michigan, were the membership full, would call for 135,000 members. Some camps, we know, were fully manned.

"I have been receiving letters from many other states telling of various crimes which it was thought might be explained by the Legion.

"Some initiates claim violence was part of it. Others say not.

"From the information I have received the Legion has been fought by the Klan in various states.

"The Legion claims membership in high places. The men we have in this case and quite a few others we have seen are not of the highest mental type.

"If what is told us by persons who joined is true, there is no question that terrorism is connected with their work.

Law Has Power

"As to the criminal syndicalism law of Michigan, I can see the possibility of reaching the Legion with it.

"I believe we have sufficient national legislation. There is always the difficulty in a situation of this kind of retroactive laws.

"The Black Legion and the American system of government cannot live together. If these facts that we hear are true, the Legion is most un-American in its principles."

Two More Suspects Held In Black Legion Slaying; New Terrorism Bared

DETROIT, June 2 (AP)—Murder and kidnaping warrants were asked by Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea yesterday for two more men in the Black Legion "execution" of Charles A. Poole, bringing the number held in the slaying to 15.

The two named in the latest warrants recommended by Mr. McCrea are Virgil Morrow and Albert Stevens, who had been detained for questioning over the week end.

Capt. Ira H. Marmon of the Michigan State Police said a former member of the Black Legion told him that three other members of the secret society had entered an automobile factory here to demand the discharge of John L. Bielak, who subsequently was beaten and shot to death.

The three charged that Mr. Bielak and four other workers were Communists, Captain Marmon said.

Officials of the automobile plant said Mr. Bielak was a member of the shop committee which had presented a petition for higher wages, but they had no record of the incident mentioned, or any information on Mr. Bielak's political beliefs.

The prosecutor said today another Black Legion flogging had been disclosed in a Detroit suburb, but that "the victim is afraid to come in. We hope to find him today."

In response to a request from Senator Benson (FL) of Minnesota, who introduced a resolution last week demanding a congressional investigation of the terrorist organization, Mr. McCrea forwarded information on the order's activities to Washington today.

Historical Society Gets Pickett House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The 80-year-old house in Bellingham used as headquarters by Capt. George E. Pickett during the borderline troubles with the British was recently presented to the State Historical Society, whose headquarters and museum are located in Tacoma, W. P. Bonney of Tacoma, secretary of the society, accepted the gift, presented by the Daughters of Pioneers and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Captain Pickett is credited with preventing threatened hostilities between American and British settlers on San Juan Island, lying between Victoria and Bellingham, and claimed by both nations.

That was before the boundary line between the United States and Canada had been established. A belligerent spirit prevailed and on the American side there was a boastful talk of "54-40 or Fight." Captain Pickett mixed diplomacy with defiance in the face of British guns, and trouble was averted.

Governor Lehman Signs Diesel Locomotive Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—Full crews are required for the operation of Diesel locomotives on railroads in New York State under a bill signed ove the week end by Governor Lehman. The law, sponsored by Senator George B. Kelly, Rochester, Democrat, was on the legislative program of the State Federation of Labor.

Do the People Want War?

(Continued from Page 1)

of old SA (brown-shirts) and SS (black-shirts)—old, that is, in the service of the party, for none of them was over 30 years of age. Conversation, on such occasions, inevitably turns to a discussion of foreign politics, especially to Herr Hitler's peace proposals, which every young German feels the world should accept unquestioningly.

"But you forget" remarked an English colleague, "that France and my own country offered very similar terms months ago, and you rejected them."

"We could not discuss peace when we had no armaments," explained one SS man. "Now we are ready to talk. Peace is only possible between equals. Might may not always be right, but right and a good strong arm go well together."

Praise of Heroism

"When we use the word 'peace' in England, we appear to be thinking in quite different terms," added my colleague. "Here we are being constantly lectured about it, but it is almost always accompanied by praise of the virtues essential to war. Every talk about heroic qualities, training to be hard, fatherland above everything, never a reference to the duties of a state toward another, only about its rights, never a mention of those other qualities like meekness, gentleness and patience, without which no peace seems possible to us."

"That may be your way of doing things," explained the SA man hesitatingly," but ours is different. Perhaps you cannot understand us, but as a result of our history we see the soldier as our real democrat, our army as the truest form of democracy which we have yet attained."

Pacifism Frowned On

"Why is it," asked another colleague, "that despite your great talk about peace, one never hears of a peace society in this country—never a mention of international brotherhood, only of racial affinities, and pacifists condemned as traitors?"

"Pacifists," sneered my SA neighbor, "we have had enough of them. Let us have honest-to-goodness understanding with strong, healthy, sensible men, but none of your international 'Quatsch' (twaddle) for us. What were your so-called pacifists—Communists, Socialists, Jews!"

"I should be more willing to trust your peace promises, if I saw evidences of peace-teachings in your schools and youth organizations," said a Frenchman, addressing himself to a Hitler Youth leader who had just joined our table.

Training of Youth

"What have you against our teaching? Can't we train our youth as we like?" asked the Hitler Youth leader, by way of reply

"Certainly, you can. But just as Herr R—— here was condemning my country as being anti-German for something he had read in our school histories, so, surely, I have the right to look with equally critical eyes at your school literature."

"All you foreigners think we are simply training the next generation to be cannon-fodder. That's a big mistake. We are aiming at inculcating into them true Prussian discipline, which is all the more necessary after the laxity of the early post-war years, under the socialist regime."

"How do you stand to the question of peace, yourself?" an American colleague asked an SS man.

"Adolf Hitler has said he is for peace, and I have sworn obedience to him," came the prompt reply.

"Too Sensible for War"

"Do you believe it is possible to prevent war?" my French neighbor persisted. "My impression is that you feel the most that can be done is to 'humanize war.'"

"Not a bad start, anyway," answered the SA man. "When you look at what is going on in the world today, that may be all that can be hoped for. There are certain things which we, as a nation of 67,000,000 people, have a right to get in this world . . ."

"And if you do not get them in a peaceful way, then what$"

"We think the world outside is too sensible to go to war," replied the SA man, as the party broke up.

Confidence in Hitler's Word

Among the general masses, the faith in peace "because Hitler has said so" and the idea that if he should break his word the people would lose all faith in him, is remarkable. The vast majority of the nation believe in Hitler's passionate sincerity on this matter, despite many of the things done in the name of the party which have outraged their feelings during the past few years.

Our dressmaker is one of Hitler's most devoted followers. She listened with tears pouring down her cheeks, so she herself said, to "Der Führer's" plebiscite appeals. She was one of the first to give her vote "as 'Der Führer' had asked her, 'for peace.'" She is typical of those who have done much to create a Hitler legend. She is constantly relating stories of his simple life, of his good fortune, in that the sun generally shines on party celebration days, and other incidents.

As to German youth, thanks to their totalitarian training, they are overwhelmingly National Socialist, which means that the peace or war issue is settled by what "the Leader" says. A young woman, about to use her vote for the first time on March 29 last, left the room in tears a short while ago, when some older Germans began to discuss current politics in what she considered a flippant way. German youth does not talk about such matters in a controversial manner today. "Theirs not to reason why—!"

Youth has not tasted war. It can still be made romantic for boys to learn throwing imitation bombs as a heroic sport in the Grunewald, the great pine-forest outside Berlin, or to spend their Sunday mornings crawling on their stomachs through copses, in mock battle!

Not a Question of Choice

A well-renowned professor, who has been outwardly "gleichgeschaltet" (made to conform) to the present regime, but still adheres to his liberal, democratic faith, was rather ironical when asked whether the German people wanted war:

"The Germans are like all other peoples, peace-loving. It is, however, not a question of what the German people or any other people wants. When the time comes, the people will not be consulted. They will have the order to march."

Then he added rather sorrowfully, "The basis of peace abroad, lies in a policy of peace at home. Peace is not something which can be separated from everyday life. It must be prepared, like war, but I do not see those preparations going on here today. Peace implies recognition of the rights of others, duties toward others, it rejects war as a noble and heroic adventure, it recognizes international obligations, even when limited national interests are affected. But perhaps I am too pessimistic," he added. "I feel like Lord Grey 22 years ago, when he said, 'The lights are going out all over Europe. They will not be relit in our time.' Let youth show us what it can do!"

Peace Passively Desired

To sum up the situation here, it might be said that there is certainly no desire for war among the German masses today. Unfortunately, there are few evidences of definite, concentrated effort of attempts to prepare peace, as these are understood in the Anglo-Saxon world.

Public opinion here is so expressionless that any peace protests, should the authorities decide upon any other course, is unimaginable. Peace is passively desired by all, but whether such a state of feeling could be converted into something active under certain easily imagined conditions is doubtful.

War to the older generations means, 1914-18, defeat, losses of all sorts; to the coming generation, it is not easy to say what it means. In the leadership state this depends upon the leaders. For National Socialist ideas today govern the whole educational system, whether in school or university, youth organization or his school of apprenticeship.

Few men, as he himself often remarks, carry greater responsibility for Europe's future than does Adolf Hitler, to whom the vast majority of the German people has surrendered its ideas regarding war and peace since they are content to accept his interpretation of these issues, trusting implicitly that he is for peace!

Heroism of Women Shown in Awards Of Vail Memorial Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Heroism and resourcefulness of telephone workers during 1935 was recognized in an announcement of three awards by the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund today. Two medals went to women operators and a bronze plaque was given to the complete telephone staff at Helena, Mont., for its public service in maintaining communications when a series of earthquakes struck the city in October.

Mrs. Ruby C. Bahr, operator, Community Telephone Company, Fairchild, Wis., and Miss Mamie Inez Pitts, operator, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pontotoc, Miss., were recipients of the individual awards. Both received silver medals and cash awards of $250.

Mrs. Bahr was cited for "alertness, initiative and prompt and intelligent action which led to the apprehension of a dangerous criminal."

Miss Pitts was cited "for courage, resourcefulness and loyalty to public service, despite grave personal danger, during a tornado."

In the case of the earthquake in Montana, the committee announced that it was impossible to single out employees for individual award, so the bronze plaque was given to the staff of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company as a group.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Reservoir—Cool 2-room apt., kit., bath, Frigidaire; June 1-Sept. 1; $40 mo. MRS. G. WHITE, 2 Ayr Rd. Asp. 1756 eves.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT — Four-room cottage, completely equipped, awnings, screens; river pool, quiet, cool. Miss Berwick, 410 W. 24th St., N. Y. C. Watkins 9-5631.

LAKE PENNESSEEWASSEE—New modern cottage for sale. One hour from Portland. M. E. Davis, 398 Spring St., Portland, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

WHITE TURKEY INN

Situated in the lower Berkshires

Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1760—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.

Mr. or Mrs. Harry Davega, Danbury, Conn.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION SERVICE, licensed and bonded, 60 State St., Boston, Rm. 416. Tel. Laf. 2429. Nights and holidays, Tel. Blu. 1841.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at COLD STORAGE low summer rates 345 7th Ave N Y C (4th Floor) PE 6-2279

FUR STORAGE

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GIFTS

TIME TO THINK OF GIFTS FOR GRADUATION

Buy fine American and Swiss Watches, also jewelry and diamonds at WHOLESALE; save 15% to 30%. DIRECT SALES SERVICE (802), 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-1123.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Protestant couple for small country place; well-trained cook and handy man who can drive car and serve. Telephone for interview. Hancock 6962.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN colonial 8-room home; good location; no broker; bargain quick sale; complete house furnishings. ETHEL ROBINSON, 332 Mineola Blvd., Mineola, N. Y.

ROUND POND, ME.—Very desirable six-room cottage on Maine coast, completely furnished; wide porches, double garage; easy terms, quick sale. Apply MRS. JAS. E. MACKENZIE, 65 Elm St., Melrose, Mass.

WATERTOWN, MASS., near Country Club—Two-family modern house and garages; 6-6 rooms; nice location; newly painted exterior; good condition interior; two separate oil heaters (hot water heat); two good tenants (no brokers need apply); to settle estate; price $10,600. Telephone BELmont 1811-W. Call after 6 p. m.

WILTON, CONN. — Attractive year-round country home, modern improvements, 6 rooms, fireplace, bath, flower, vegetable gardens, strawberry bed, apple and peach trees; 5 acres, part borders brook; woods; farm building accommodating 2 cars; 6 miles from Norwalk, 1¼ miles commuting distance N. Y. C.; seen by appointment. Owner, O. E. CARPENTER, Wilton 113, or Cortlandt 7-7800 (N. Y. C.).

HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; beautiful country place; rent reasonable; summer or year round tenant. Address MRS. JANE FERGUSON, Center Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

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MODERN sofa and chair, reversible cushions and seats, excellent condition; selling at half price WEBSTER, 1791 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASP. 7904.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN BANTAM LAKE—Restful, homelike, vacations, week-ends; ideal for rest and study; delicious meals; tennis, game room; May-June rates $20-$30. P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Folder MR AND MRS. ENGLE

REAL ESTATE

CONNECTICUT—4 acres, 2-family house, redecorated; all improvements; ideal for florist nursery or poultry farming; 56 min. to N. Y. C.; reasonable. Indell, 89-18 184 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Plot 80x100, East side Lefferts Blvd. 225 ft. south Rockaway Blvd. Richmond Hill Park. Address—T. L. Rubsamen, 175-40 Henley Road, Jamaica Estates, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wilton, Conn.—Attractive studio, handhewn timbers, improvements, with or without acreage. Write Box S-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME for summer guests; quiet harmonious atmosphere. For details address MRS. E. A. MILLER, 46 Hamilton St., Sayville, L. I. N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

ANDOVER, MASS.—Available July-August, 2 large, airy rooms, connecting bath, best residential district, with or without meals; reasonable. B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—181 Bay State Road, Riverside. Rooms with or without private baths. Walking distance The Mother Church; parking; Ken. 6277.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Guest house, highest class clientele, will welcome permanent or transient guests; subway cars pass door; clean rooms; board optional; rates reasonable. THE ATTWILLS, 1055 Beacon St. Tel. Long. 5837.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Large double room, lovely outlook, two windows, kitchen privileges, elevator apartment; two blocks I. R. T. subway; also single room; Christian Scientists preferred. Mansfield 6-7471.

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N. Y. C. 104 East 31st (Apartment 4)—Delightful quiet outside single, comforts. Refinement. Inexpensive. Phone mornings Ca 5-0084.

N. Y. C. 611 W. 114th St.—Cool, single, double; church, transits; refined. Tel. mornings or 6-8 p. m.; 85-89. Un. 4-8891. HUND.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive rooms for adults; homelike; ocean view; near restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey Street.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG lady desires light furnished room, large closet, private or semi-private bath; near 57th St., N. Y. C.; $35-$40 monthly. Write Box S-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL handy man, married, reliable, desires work of any kind, part or full time, in N. Y. C. Write Box H-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION attendant to lady living in apartment hotel; will travel. Write Box C-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman teacher wants summer position as traveling companion; experienced; drives car; pleasant disposition; willing to be useful. P-107, Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for Christian Science church; will welcome applications for auditions, preferably from Christian Scientists. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Norwalk, Conn., 455 West Ave. Tel. 5114.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS.—Nine-room house, modern; garage, gas, electric refrigerator; 3 minutes to beach; to rent for season. C. M. WYMAN, Brewster, Mass.

WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK — Bungalow, 5 rooms with bath. Write Box M-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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For appointment, WI 7-3200, Collingwood, 45 West 35th, New York City. Business people and out-of-town classes forming.

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ROOMS or house—modern, plenty trees, flowers, 58 miles from New York. Near church. For information, Caledonia 5-4466.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 102 King Street, central, terms 8/6 7/6, 1 min. Lord Street Promenade Miss Asquith

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, N. S.—Public and Private Apartments, Board Residence. Trams, Gynn Square, overlooking Gardens and Putting Green. Sea View. Under personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Nicholson, Gynn View, 11 Pinchley Road. Tel. 51572.

CORNWALL, ST. IVES—Board residence or apartments, facing south; close to beaches, cliffs, town, modern conveniences. "THE HAVEN," Southfield. G. ARTHUR.

DOUGLAS, HAZELWOOD, 20 Murrays Rd.—Board residence or tea, bed, breakfast; close to promenade and all amusements; terms moderate. MRS. H. CORRIS.

DOUGLAS, Southfield, 4 Villa, off Queen's Prom. Situation Ideal (Own Grounds facing Bay). All rooms hot and cold. Dinner 6 P. M. 7/6d to 9/- per Day. Illus. Tariff MRS. S. TAYLOR.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Gosforth — Self-contained, residential flats, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom and store; newly decorated throughout; garage if required; near Central Park; tennis, bowls. Apply A. E. CARR, 36 St. Mary's Place.

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Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

LIVERPOOL—Very central, 10-room house suitable flats or guest house; leasehold 15 years unexpired; good repair; low figure will purchase. PAIN & CHARLES BLEASE, Chartered Surveyors, 51, North John Street, Liverpool, 2.

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE WINDERMERE—Furn. modern bungalow near lake, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, gas, garden. LUPTON, Rydal Rd., Ambleside.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, Morayshire. Rescot Guest House. Every convenience, hot and cold water bedrooms, secluded garden, garage, beautiful country. Terms 2½ gns. holiday and permanent. Miss Forsyth.

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holidays at Millfield the birthplace of Josephine Butler; lovely country, tennis, fishing, etc.; 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Millfield Hill Wooler. Tel. Millfield 17

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LAKE DISTRICT—Wanted, lady gardener. Apply to MRS. GANDY, Hyning, near Kendal, Westmorland.

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UNIVERSITY STUDENT requires post any capacity from mid-July to end of September; will go anywhere; good at games and can drive car. Apply Box K-1321, BCM/CSM, London.

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In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.

Night Porter. Garage opposite.

Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

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Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff, S. M. Horspool.

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Next Door Christian Science church

46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter From 2½ Guineas C. S. HOSIER

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Staffield House Comfy Modern. Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

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Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns

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Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked 3 mins sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel 2752 MRS P H BENN

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount Hotel (unlicensed), Priory Rd.—3 mins. pier and gardens; excellent cuisine, vegetarian diet if desired; personal supervision; garage; private sitting rooms available; please apply tariff; terms moderate. Tel. 840.

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach, nr. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Longham, Wimborne. Dorset Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central

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LONDON

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Quiet assured Day and Night.

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Use their long experience in
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FULLY MODERNIZED SALOONS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Permanent Waving
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Large variety of dainty Cakes and Pastries. Give our Cafe and confectionery a trial. All kinds of parties catered for.

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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
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Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

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Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
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Their Store at convenience
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Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
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Delightful Restaurant, Orchestra plays daily.
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FLORAL DESIGNS, BOUQUETS, Etc.
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Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants
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Quality Guaranteed
Telephone 4308 Established 1823

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MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

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Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
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High Class Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving Brushes, Razors, etc.
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Highest Quality Provisions
Confectionery
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A Trial Solicited
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Have You Spring in Your Feet
Without Spring when Walking you only Shuffle, making your Walks into Work in place of Pleasure. Our Hand Made Comfort Shoes are carefully designed to help your Feet to Walk Correctly.
Our Expert Service is trained to help You to Foot Comfort.
Let Us Put Spring in Your Steps

MASCOT COURT SHOES—Specially constructed give support spring to your step. Glace Kid, Black and Brown. Smart leather heels. Sizes and half sizes. Price 21/-

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Footwear Specialist and Foot Expert.
6 Chapel Street Southport

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Ladies' Outfitter
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Get ALL Your
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From Our Own Farm
PURE, SAFE MILK
RICH, THICK CREAM
NEW-LAID EGGS
Delivered At Your Door

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See the Special Display of
Advertising
for
NOTTINGHAM MONITOR WEEK
June 15th to June 20th
on another page of this issue

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SERVICE and SATISFACTION
Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD
Telephone 27867
Branches also at
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61 Boar Lane LEEDS

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Garden Rollers from 17/6d Lawn Mowers from 17/-d. Atco Motor Mowers £16-16-0. Rustic Arches from 9/6d.
Mowers repaired and reground quickly and at low cost.
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Come and see our Complete Displays —You'll not be pressed to purchase.
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The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
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'PHONE 7199
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ARGUS BUILDINGS HALL-INGS
Ladies' Tailored Costumes and Coats a Speciality

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractor
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KAY'S
OUT-SIZE HOUSE
Coats, Gowns, Raincoats, etc.
Gloves, Stockings, Scarves, etc.
30 UNION STREET, HX.

HALIFAX (Continued)

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CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
GLASS & CHINA
SIMPSONS
SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
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WOOL SHOPS
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Suits Made to Measure on the Premises—Under Personal Care and Supervision

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'Phone 2913
Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
Maker of All Kinds of
WASHING, WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES
New Rollers and Repairs—Electric Washers
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High-Class Jewellers and Silversmiths
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Agent for
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37, JAMES STREET
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High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods
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(Near G. P. O.)
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Mattresses and Furnishings
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BEECHWOOD HOTEL
Have been supplied or renovated by
SMITH-COATES Ltd.
19, Regent Parade (Tel. 3863), who invite your enquiries for any upholstery or furnishing work that may require our attention.

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
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Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

Furniture, Carpets, Curtains
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UPHOLSTERER, etc.
(Rear of) 145, Cold Bath Road. Tel. 3965

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WOODSIDE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE SHIRTS WITH CHARACTER
The "MARTUS" Poplin Shirt 10/6
The "WELTUS" Poplin Shirt 7/6
PATTERN CARDS ON APPLICATION
Agents—
STREFFORD'S of HULL, YORKS.

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For GOOD MEAT
Phone
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
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546 Scott Hall Road }
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Specialising in
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
to measure
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
27 Cromer Terrace, Leeds Ph. 22215

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS (Continued)

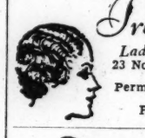
Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

Foot Wear Specialists
T. Myers
1 North Lane, 61 Otley Rd., Headingley
Agents for
Norvic & Mascot, Diana, Broadway-"K" Shoes, Startrite for Children.

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Suits in Harmony
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
—Quality and Service—
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges


Irene et Cie
Ladies' Hairdresser
23 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Permanent Waving 10/-, 15/-, 21/-.
Personal Attention.
Tel. 52022

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

—IRONMONGER—
Glass, China, Hardware Stores, Garden Tools, Etc.
J. E. THORP
9 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Tel.: 51293

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Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH

T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288, 290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

DICKSON & BENSON LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

Highest Class Confectioners
The Scottish Tea Rooms
51 AND 53 ALBERT ROAD
Luncheons, Teas, Suppers
Telephone 2567

SCARBOROUGH

C. O. RYMER
CONTRACTING PAINTER and DECORATOR
26 Belle Vue Street, FILEY
Phone Filey 48

ALBERT HOLLOWAY
Stationer and Bookbinder
Library
82 Newborough St. 13 Ramshill Road
THE SPA BOOKSTALL

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

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Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Buy your Pictures and everything connected with them at our up-to-date Shop.
WILSON
152 LONDON ROAD
Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley SPARE PARTS
OIL Rise TYRES
71176

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SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

Quality ✓ Service ✓ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 x 23125

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

All Best Makes of Footwear Stocked
LOTUS
COMFORT SHOE SHOP
C. L. MOWER
186 Whitham Road
Tel. 60633

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at Hunter's Bar *and Branches*

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

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Modern and Period Furniture
DEWHIRST'S
Westgate, Wakefield
Estab. 1772 PHONE 2829

Hagenbachs
For Bacon, Cooked Meats, Cakes, Pastries, Swiss Knight Cheese, Tobler Chocolate.
PHONE TEL. 2207
We shall be pleased to deliver your orders. 28 Northgate

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Registered.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
5 Systems in Permanent Waving
From 12/6 to 25/-.
Registered Eugene Waving
All Beauty Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoon
22, HALL ROAD, LUPSET
Telephone 3255

Milk is a daily necessity so why not drink the best?
GRADE "A" MILK
COOPER'S
Grade "A" Depôt
Quebec Street, Wakefield

YORK

Ladies' Distinctive Coats, Costumes, Millinery and Blouses at Keen Prices.
ILES
Specialists in Gloves. Parliament St., York

Thousands of Arden Suits on Record
Arden
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Blazers, Golf Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868
Boys' and Girls' Department
41 Stonegate Phone 4334

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
Next door to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Telephone 2270

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
Geo. Gibson & Co
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

JOHNSTON'S
High-Class Provision Stores
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
30 Home Street Phone 26346
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Large variety of nationally advertised products

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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

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CUNNINGHAM, DICKSON & WALKER
(Proprietor, D. Pinkerton)
31, South Frederick St.
28, Leith St. and 60, Home St.
EDINBURGH

We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.
Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 52207

GLASGOW

Sports and Sportswear
Equipment and Clothing for all summer recreations
Our goods are designed and manufactured by experts, to meet the most exacting demands.
Have you visited our new
Ladies' Sportswear Department?
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:
Complete Dining-Room in Beautifully Figured Walnut, consisting of 4 ft. Sideboard, with Cutlery Drawer, 5 ft. x 3 ft. Pull-Out Table with Figured Top, 4 Chairs in Rexine.
£31
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

MAISON CENTRAL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 4020
WM. SIMPSON
Managing Director

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W. 2. Tel. Western 2016

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

TARTAN
KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST GLASGOW

For all that is best in Men's Wear TRY
THE John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SHOP
212 North Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow
Prices Moderate

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

SACRIFICE without obedience is sacrilege.—GURNALL.

Daily Features

FORTUNE does not change men; it only unmasks them.—RECCOBONI.

Not a Secret Society

Monitor Camera Club From Ethel R. Adamson © Offizielles Verkehrsbureau, Zurich

One of the Interesting Events of the Early Spring in the Mountain Communities of Switzerland Is a Big Parade in Which Old and Young Alike Take Part, Dressed to Represent the Gnomes of Spring. They Are Supposed to Drive Away the Sleet and Snow of Winter and Usher in the Warm, Bright Days of the New Season

Lines About Leaders—XX

By a Staff Artist

Henry Clay

EVERYBODY is familiar with the name of Henry Clay.
Some think of him as a pacifist, some as an orator.
All agreed he was one of the most lovable men who ever lived.
He was born in the home of a minister in Virginia, in 1777.
There being eight children in the family, little Henry had to help.
"This child should have an opportunity," said a neighbor.
And the good man obtained a position at the High Court for him.
The mother hastened to make a suit of gray cotton for her boy.
When he appeared the clerks could scarcely retain their mirth.
But all soon recognized the unusual capabilities of the lad.
While others sought entertainment, Clay stayed at home to read.
And when the Chancellor needed a secretary, he won the place.

AT 21, the brilliant youth obtained a license to practice law.
Then he followed his kin to Kentucky, to the "western wilds."
In Lexington, he immediately joined the town's debating club.
Several meetings passed by, during which he remained silent.
Then once, when the subject was not exhausted, he rose to speak.
In hearing him, the audience held its breath in amazement.
Now they knew that a great man had come within their borders.

AT 26, Clay was elected to the Legislature of his State.
At 34, he was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives.
He stood for liberty, for free trade, for seamens rights.
In 1812, his eloquence brought about the struggle with England.
In 1814, his wisdom ended it by the famous Treaty of Ghent.
But to go rapidly forward, the Union must be maintained.
He knew it so well that he continually effected compromises.
The three following have been awarded the title of "historic":
In 1821, Missouri expressed its desire to enter the Union.
The North objected, arguing that Missouri was a slave state.
The South insisted upon this admission for the same reason.
Clay's love alone succeeded in healing the involved quarrel.
Then the tariff question absorbed the public more and more.
The North stood for protection, the South stood against it.
Clay devoted time, energy, personal funds to the problem.
He visited most factories, he spoke to huge gatherings of men.
Finally his "Compromise Bill" gloriously preserved the Union.
Then an outburst of gratitude poured in upon the mediator.
People had realized that unity was essential to development.

YET in 1850 Clay had to save the nation from a civil war again.
The territory obtained from Mexico was an issue.
California asked to be admitted to the Union without slavery.
The North favored this, while the South argued for the opposite.
The great man immediately set to working out a new compromise.
As usual, crowds came long distances to hear him in the Capitol.
His speech occupied two days; and he concluded by saying:
War and dissolution of the Union are identical . . . Let us discard all resentment. Let us forget popular fear. Let us go to the fountain of unadulterated patriotism and think alone of our God, our conscience, our country, and our glorious Union.
It was an appeal that reached the hearts of all listeners.
Clay's hopes of peace seemed to be realized for some time.
The beloved mediator passed quietly on in Washington in 1852.
He is a noble figure in the history of the American Republic.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
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Palestinian Boy Scouts

Monitor Camera Club From Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Group Ready to Start From Jerusalem for an Outing on the Shores of the Dead Sea

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Garden Bowl

PETER loved his grandmother. She was a dear little lady in gray, and there was a fragrance of lavender about her. When she sat in the rocker by the window, beside her was a yellow bowl, which had once been full of flowers. But for a long time there had been no flowers in the bowl and Peter knew she missed them. He thought a good deal about her missing them.

One night after he had been tucked in bed to await the sandman's coming he blinked his eyes in the darkness and said, "I know, I'll make Granny a garden in the yellow bowl."

When he awaked in the morning he said it again and a gay little smile crinkled the corners of his bright eyes all during breakfast.

The very first chance he had he tucked the yellow bowl under his arm and hurried out of the house to the little path that led to the woods. It was a winding path and all along its borders green things grew.

Peter sang as he followed it to a

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peter Lifted the Yellow Bowl

grassy dell shaded with tall trees. Through the branches of the trees the sunlight came in jolly patches. A robin thrilled a merry note.

Peter lay flat on his back and looked up at the sky. Like a mischievous Puck he shouted and laughed. If only Granny could see him now! All about him tiny ferns shot up their curly tops.

Peter got to his feet and taking his penknife from his pocket chose the prettiest and dug them up carefully. Next he found a clump of moss, smooth and soft like a green velvet carpet. Then some bluets, blue as the sky above the tree tops.

The yellow bowl was deep and wide. Peter shook some fine earth into it and on top the earth he placed the moss and the fern and the bluets. It was a pretty sight. His eyes danced and he whispered,

"Tiny garden
From the woods' shade
Bloom for Granny
And never fade!

He ran to the brook close by and lying flat on the bank held the bowl with its tiny garden beneath the clear water.

The robin was curious. He wondered what the small boy could be doing. Cocking his head, he saw him lift up the yellow bowl all dripping with water. A second later he was on the path out of the shade of the dell.

The robin decided to follow him, such a happy fellow he was, and as Peter wound in and out the narrow path the robin flew just above him high as the tree tops.

When Peter got home, his grandmother was sitting in the rocker by the window. The window was open, for it was a warm day and the west wind soft and gentle.

"See, Granny," Peter cried, holding out the bowl with its tiny garden, "see what I have brought you!"

Granny's hands went up, her eyes twinkled, her mouth opened wide. "A garden," she cried, "a real garden!"

Peter set the bowl on the window sill and just then the robin alighted beside it. "Chirp, chirp," the robin said, "Chirp, chirp!" His red breast shone in the sunlight, he held his head high.

Peter laughed and Granny, hugging him to her, looked from the garden to the robin and back again. "Listen," she cried,

"A garden, a robin!
Why, Peter dear,
What more can I ask?
All spring is here."

In Lighter Vein

Surprise!

Two laborers were working on a very tall block of flats. Suddenly the man at the top of the ladder called to his mate at the bottom:

"I say, Jim, come up 'ere a minute and listen."

His mate slowly climbed the ladder, and at last, quite out of breath, reached the top.

"I can't 'ear nothing," he said, after listening intently for a while.

"No," said the other. "Ain't it quiet?"—*Montreal Star.*

Paradoxes

I

Are some experiments they try
Self-contradictory? They are.
As when the work of Mr. *Nye*
Goes just a little bit too *far*.

II

We used to think that it was fun
To race and see who came in last.
But how, when *colors* do not *run*,
Can it be said that they are *fast*?

Diplomat

The two had just been introduced, and it was up to him to make the next remark.

He: "And what a very plain person that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Blackwelder."

She: "Is he? That's Mr. Blackwelder."

He: "How true it is that the plainest men always get the prettiest wives."—*Border Cities Star.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Week-End Housekeeper

MANY persons with families often like to get away for a week end at times. Knowing this, a middle-aged woman, who was a practical nurse, offered to take charge of the home and the children at such times. Instantly she had requests for her services. One man hired her for such a job one week end every month. He said he and his wife were entitled to be away that often if the children were in such good care.

It soon happened that most of this woman's time throughout the week was taken up.—L. L., Davis, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Twain's Autograph

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MARK TWAIN was passing a pleasant week end at White Plains, N. Y., and while strolling down the principal boulevard of that metropolitan suburb on this particular Saturday afternoon, clad in his characteristic white raiment, he was accosted by a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked maiden of sixteen summers. Feminine instinct had impressed the young lady that she was face to face with a noted jurist of the national capital. The belief became a settled fact in her mind as she gazed upon the flowing white locks which crowned the head of the humorist; and, in her shy and unsophisticated suburban manner, she approached the venerable Twain with this exclamation: "My dear Justice Fuller, I should like to have your autograph in my collection." At the same time she extended to Mr. Twain the little leather-bound book.

Twain's great love for young folks, and his sense of humor, for the moment fought a battle of the passions, then with a broad smile he gently took the album from the dainty fingers and wrote: "It is great to be full, but it is glorious to be Fuller.—Mark Twain."

A Flying Vacation

37

Stone Mountain

SIXTEEN miles east of Atlanta there is the largest solid block of granite in the world — Stone Mountain. This bare, gently rounding mass of flawless stone, looking for all the world like a monstrous silvered potato, is 1686 feet high and is more than seven miles in circumference at the base. Rapid calculators like to prove that it would take a freight train reaching 2½ times round the world to transport its granite.

The northern side is its steepest; and here, off and on since 1923 there have echoed the hammers and blasts of stone cutters, endeavoring to carry out an early dream of Mrs. Helen Paine that here in relief should be memorialized "the rebel hosts marching from the Appomattox of defeat, facing the rising sun of the East in the glorious light of eternal day."

The undertaking has had a checkered career. Two auspicious starts have been made: one by Borglum, in 1923; another by Lukeman, in 1926. Ideas have clashed; money has only dribbled in. The monumental carving of Lee, Davis, and Jackson stands in a sadly incomplete state—just as it was left four years ago.

I was told that an offer was on file to complete the three mountainous figures in 18 months, for $180,000. From another well-informed quarter I was given assurance that when the time was ripe, the money would be forthcoming.

I must confess, however, that I heard some opinions which were rather startling. For example, one prominent Atlantan, a loyal Southerner, said: "I sometimes wonder about this monument to the Confederacy."

I asked him to explain his point. "Well," and he hesitated; "sometimes I wonder whether the greatest monument in the world might not well memorialize something greater than a lost cause."

I hastened to remind him that the Lion of Lucerne is a world-famous tribute to a "lost cause"; that Bunker Hill Monument, back in my own Boston, was built to commemorate a battle in which American forces were defeated; and that the Alamo, in San Antonio, stands as a memorial to a slaughter without even a messenger of defeat.

"Carry on with your undertaking," I urged.

"Yes," he added, "but here we have the greatest setting in the world for a truly magnificent memorial, something that would take its place as one of the wonders of the world. I sometimes wonder if better success might not attend our efforts if the conception were somewhat broadened. Here, for example, might be the beginnings of a national gallery of national heroes—colossal carvings in living granite—which would outlast the sphinx and the pyramids. I am thinking of a national patriotic shrine—one which would have a vital interest for every American. It would bring to Atlanta visitors from every village and hamlet."

"Don't forget that every loyal American has already come to love your—our—great Lee and . . ." But he would not let me finish.

"Yes, the world does love our southern heroes. And Lee, Davis, and Jackson would always deserve a place of prominence up there on the mountain side. But—well, I was just wondering."—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ABBC, LMNNMO, LMFN, HMIMO

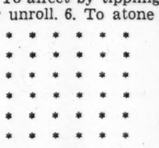
SMN PN OMFN, JZNPS QBJO

ABBC PF LMNNMO UHC QBJO

LMNNMO PF LMFN.

2. Word Square

A Monitor reader and member of the National Puzzlers' League from Mason, Mich., submits the following word square. Words are to read the same across and down. Definitions: 1. One who makes or sells hats. 2. To reach a point. 3. A three-legged stand. 4. To affect by tippling. 5. To unfold or unroll. 6. To atone for.



3. Letter Juggling

See how ADROITLY you can accomplish this little juggling stunt. Try juggling or transposing the letters in the word "ADROITLY" to form two other eight-letter words.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sportsmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shreveport, La.

THE long-awaited marble tournament was well under way, and each contestant had great hopes of winning in his school, as this would lead to a chance in the finals, with the goal a trip to the Gulf coast.

Herbert and Bobby were sixth-grade marble shooters and were competing for the championship of that grade. Herbert defeated Bobby two out of three games, and won the grade tournament. That should have been the end of that; but Herbert sought out the tournament director that afternoon and said, "I won, but Bobby didn't have his best shooting marble. I want to play it over again. He didn't have a fair chance."

The director consented; and for the second time the sixth-grade championship finalists knuckled down for the title. This time Bobby won, and was declared the champion. But Bobby had ideas of his own, too. "We are just even," he said. "We'll have to play two out of three to decide the winner now."

They did. And Bobby won the title.

But the title isn't the important thing, says the director, it is good sportsmanship; and he is elated over the spirit the boys are showing.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Flowers

A GAME appropriate for this time of year is the flower guessing game:

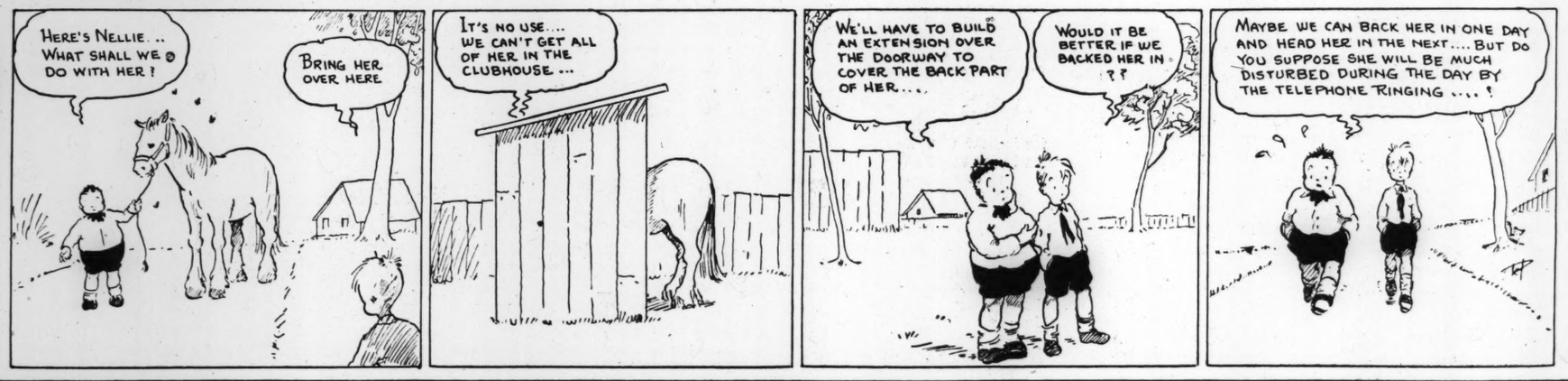
Cut from an old seed catalogue small pictures of flowers, shrubs, or trees. The pictures should be plain enough so that the blossoms and foliage are easily identified. Paste each picture on a card or square of plain paper, and number it.

The guests are then given pencil and paper and are asked to name each flower, taking care to number the guesses according to the numbers on the flowers. The common name should be asked for unless you are entertaining your botany class. A tiny bouquet of artificial flowers, or a small potted plant, makes a suitable prize for this game.

This game can be varied almost endlessly. Instead of using flower pictures, use pictures of well-known persons, buildings, animals, or birds.—Mrs. Evelyn M., Boulder, Colo.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nellie*

By LE PELLEY


HERE'S NELLIE .. WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HER!
BRING HER OVER HERE
IT'S NO USE.... WE CAN'T GET ALL OF HER IN THE CLUBHOUSE ...
WE'LL HAVE TO BUILD AN EXTENSION OVER THE DOORWAY TO COVER THE BACK PART OF HER....
WOULD IT BE BETTER IF WE BACKED HER IN ??
MAYBE WE CAN BACK HER IN ONE DAY AND HEAD HER IN THE NEXT.... BUT DO YOU SUPPOSE SHE WILL BE MUCH DISTURBED DURING THE DAY BY THE TELEPHONE RINGING ....!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Unexpected Order*

By CARMACK

The Boss and Jimmie must think the dandelion business is about over - Anyway, they don't seem to want me to do any more advertising for them —
But imagine my surprise when a lady stopped me on the street today and said - You look like the pup I've been hearing so much about - and she began to ask me a lot of questions about Dandelion Diggers, Inc.
Well, sir, the upshot of it was she gave me a message to take to the Boss -
And off I went -
And would you believe it - it was an order for another dandelion digging job! Wow!

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The River Jordan

THE name "Jordan" derives from a Hebrew term meaning "the descender" or "the down-rusher"; and the aptness of this description is readily apparent when we realize that its chief source is near the village of Hasbeiya, which is situated at a height of some 1700 feet above sea level, on the western slope of Mount Hermon. On reaching the Dead Sea, 134 miles distant, the Jordan has dropped a distance of 3000 feet, since the surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

In the circumstances we cannot wonder that the Jordan is a swift-flowing stream—a veritable "down-rusher"; indeed, travelers tell us that so rapidly does it flow through the sea of Galilee that it scarcely mingles with its waters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Political Mists

1. "As God's Government Becomes Apparent"

THE truth Nebuchadnezzar learned only after he had eaten grass "like the oxen," the sons of men are still learning. To Belshazzar, who failed to profit by his father's experience, Daniel related how the King of Babylon was educated by one tribulation after another "till he knew that God ruled in the kingdom of men." Amid today's turmoil over who shall rule, men are mostly like Belshazzar, still unready fully to acknowledge and prove Daniel's statement of the fact. Yet they also seek an interpretation. And in America particularly, as the confusions of a crucial campaign assail them, many men and women are looking outside themselves for strength and guidance.

This newspaper believes this attitude is the best starting point for a discussion of present political questions. Gradually as men's concepts of God have improved, their government has improved. When men knew nothing better than gods of war, lust, hate and confusion, their governments expressed the same qualities. Even when the Israelites worshiped one God but still thought of him as wrathful and changeable, government could be cruel and despotic. And often priests and politicians have claimed to speak for Deity when they expressed only their own selfish purposes. The augurs of pagan Rome could read their signs to suit the Senate. Kings claimed to rule by divine right. Even Oliver Cromwell, who said "The Cause is of God, and it must prosper," sometimes mistook his own for the divine purpose.

But it was in Puritan England and later in America that one of the great advances toward better government was made and it came through improved concepts of God and of man's relation to Him. The translation of the Bible into the common tongue and the freedom of thought developed through the Reformation led men to believe that God spoke, without intervention of priest or party, to each man's conscience. Therefore each man's opinion was entitled to respect. Religious freedom gave vitality to political and economic freedom.

The Puritans sometimes mistook the human for the divine will, but they had partially learned Nebuchadnezzar's lesson and their respect for individual opinion brought democracy into the full flower of free discussion.

Moreover, the effort to enlist a wisdom and power above their own was the secret of remarkable achievements. Americans look back gratefully to evidences of this kind of effort in their history. The Declaration of Independence appealed to "the Supreme Judge of the world." When the framers of the Constitution felt their own "want of political wisdom," Franklin urged that they humbly apply "to the Father of Lights to illuminate" their understandings. Many Americans believe as Washington said that they can "almost trace the finger of divine Providence" on the critical pages of their country's story. Lincoln perceived that divine aid was not a matter of special favors from Deity but of right purpose in the nation. When someone said to him in a time of crisis, "I hope God is on our side," he replied: "My great concern is to be on God's side, for God is always right."

No wonder Lincoln's government expressed justice and firmness; here was some understanding of God as Principle. Very soon after Lincoln, a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, offered in Christian Science a clearer understanding of God, leading to even higher concepts of government. She proclaimed God the sole Governor of spiritual man, since all men have in reality one Mind. In The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, she wrote:

> Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred.

Better government comes, not through mass action, but through better individual thinking. And this better thinking develops as God is better understood. Then inevitably He rules in the affairs of men. For men still learning Nebuchadnezzar's lesson, seeking guidance amid political strifes, here is hope and opportunity.

Do the People Want War?

PEOPLE do not want war. While rumors of war have been accelerating vast armament programs, The Christian Science Monitor has been canvassing world-wide sentiment and today begins reporting what the people say.

The voice with which the people have spoken, even in what are deemed the more belligerent nations, discloses that men and women in their personal aspirations live and breathe a continuous mandate of peace to their rulers.

Yet militarism and the fear of militarism are rampant. Russia, France, Britain, Italy and the United States are mobilizing a large part of their economy, their thoughts and their energies in the direction of war. The Director of the International Labor Office has just proclaimed that the fear of war is "laying a blight on all prospects."

What, then, is to be concluded? Does statecraft, propelled either by stupid fixation to tradition or ensnared by leaders ambitious for personal prestige and power, criminally or blindly misrepresent the people? Perhaps in some nations and to some degree statecraft can be so indicted. But statecraft is itself enthralled. Powerful segments of a nation's population may, for instance, be exerting irresistible pressure for the acquisition of raw materials, for the maintenance of a monopoly in oil, for the breaking down of another monopoly in rubber, for the protection of a domestic market with tariff restrictions, for the annexation of more territory. In short these pressure groups may be forcing statesmen to the pursuit of competitive policies which are inherently provocative of strife.

The popular will to peace, which the Monitor's series underlines, presents itself mainly in the light of a great, constructive *motive*. This motive will remain static, unless it devises means of bringing statecraft to do its will. Most important of all, it must address itself to the arduous task of removing those pressures—those economic, social and cultural compulsions which push statecraft into policies hostile to the popular will to peace. This presupposes that the people shall do more than cultivate their gardens and sigh for an unearned peace. It means that they must become politically, morally and economically informed in order to vote and agitate wisely on decisive issues.

Within two years people have demonstrated their power to act both in controlling their statesmen directly in behalf of peace and in mitigating those conditions that force the hands of statesmen in the direction of war. One man, Viscount Cecil of Great Britain, engineered a peace ballot that modified the foreign policy of the greatest Empire in the World and vetoed the Hoare-Laval plan. In America popular enlightenment has supported a neutrality policy that has modified the freedom of the seas doctrine.

It is well, at this time, that diplomats be summoned to this realization: that if their quest for national advantage and security through precarious treaties and alliances lead to war, they will have achieved a tragic misrepresentation of their peoples' earnest desire.

Women's Wages

ANOTHER five-to-four decision of the United States Supreme Court has thrown out the New York State law providing for a minimum wage for women in the laundry industry. For this decision the Fifth Amendment has been invoked. This is the amendment in the Bill of Rights which says that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The proviso is repeated in the Fourteenth Amendment. Establishing minimum wages for the New York launderers is held to be a deprivation of liberty of contract as between employers and employees.

So the law goes into the discard. Unlike most of the laws enacted by the Federal Government under the New Deal, this law was very carefully drawn up. Also it has been ably administered. And, finally, it has put up wages paid to more than 22,000 women and minor employees in the laundry industry in New York State from an average of $10.41 a week to at least $13.42.

Sixteen other states have similar laws which do a similar service for these lowly women. What is to happen to those measures? Until some employer brings up a suit they will, of course, stay on the statute books; but the present decision will doubtless encourage such a suit, and then the social legislation will collapse like a house of cards.

In New York State the higher judicial opinion as to the constitutionality of the measure was four to four. In the State Supreme Court one justice adjudicated it. He approved it. In the Court of Appeals the vote was four to three against it. The majority were avowedly influenced by a precedent in the Federal Supreme Court. Thirteen years ago that court ruled against the constitutionality of a minimum wage law for women workers in the District of Columbia. It seemed to the New York Court of Appeals that the case before it was similar to the District of Columbia case. That conclusion is now endorsed by the Supreme Court itself.

Few other decisions will arouse as much controversy as this. It was argued in behalf of New York that the case differed materially from the 1923 precedent. The District of Columbia case had to do with a wage board which regulated women's wages in behalf of health and morals. In New York the standard adopted for doing the same thing was, as Judge Lehman, the spokesman for the minority in the Court of Appeals, put it: "The fair and reasonable value of the service rendered."

Is $13.42 a fair and reasonable value for a laundry woman's services? The layman would answer in the affirmative. Nevertheless, this answer does not dispose of the constitutional obstacles in the way of regulations. "Due process" has now become as much of an issue in the "reconstruction of capitalism" as the commerce clause. The constitutional problem may indeed now figure in the coming election.

SUITS in the future will be poured on and not tailored, declares the International Association of Garment Manufacturers. In that case, customers may soon be ordering a quart of Scottish tweeds.

Basis for Cinema

Book News of the Day

TO the often disappointing literature of the screen, Mr. Paul Rotha has added in DOCUMENTARY FILM (London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.) an extremely good book. It is in some sense a supplement to his "The Screen Till Now." That work was both historical and theoretical. "Documentary Film" is theoretical only. It is an admirable and logical statement of the fundamentals of the art of "documentary," a branch of cinema activity that aims at putting on record the facts of men's lives and occupations.

* * *

It is, moreover, a sphere of cinematic enterprise in which Great Britain, mainly through the work of Mr. John Grierson and the General Post Office Film Unit, though partly also through the practical exertions of Mr. Rotha himself, has lately won a good deal of renown. "Documentary Film" is persuasively written; its argument is well thought out, and its illustrations are excellent. There are 80 of these, taken from such celebrated films as "Drifters," "Turksib," "The Battleship Potemkin" and "Cimarron."

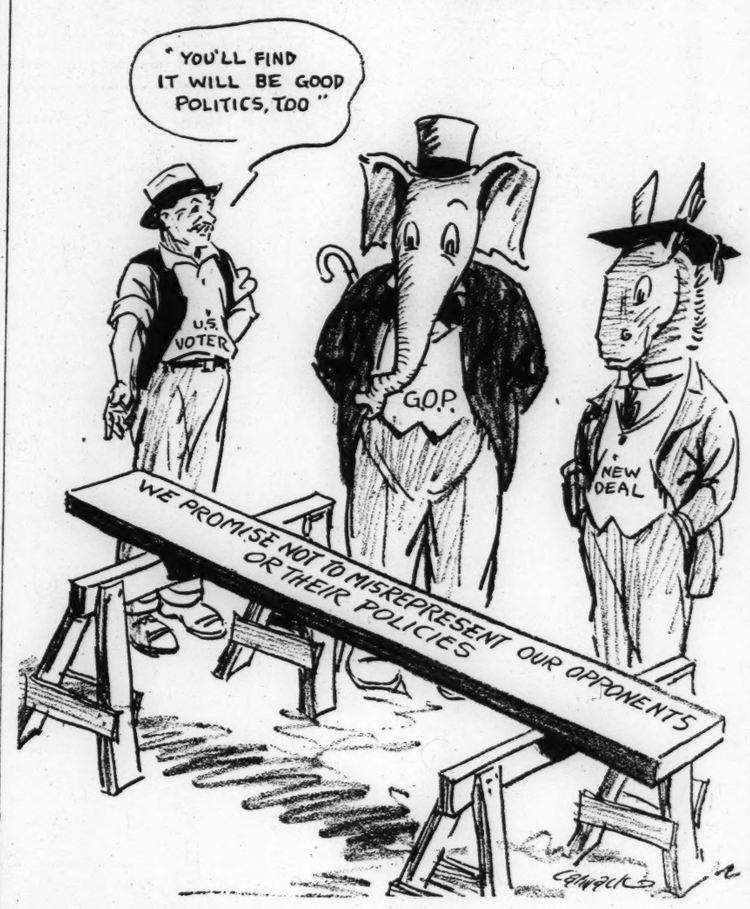
At the same time, one cannot agree with all Mr. Rotha's statements. He is apt to take somewhat too narrow a view of the subject matter of art. "All true artists," he says, "create their most significant work by seeking inspiration in the common life of the people." Surely this is a very debatable point. It may apply well enough to Dickens, or to the bourgeoisie whom Rembrandt painted. But what has the "Ode to a Nightingale" to do with the "common life of the people"?

* * *

It would be a pity if, in sympathy with a theory that is partly political, documentary films were to concern themselves exclusively with the problems and conditions of wage earning. "Lancashire at Work and at Play" may well come within the horizon of the documentary film; but it should not confine it.

As an exponent of and apologist for the nonstory film, Mr. Rotha has little admiration for the ordinary fictional commercial picture. Yet even here he lets his political sympathies get in the way of critical analysis. The commercial film, he assumes, is a defense of things as they are, a potent weapon in the hands of the possessing classes. If so, it is not wielded very cleverly. Agitators may sometimes be misrepresented in these films, but the treatment of capitalists is not much more sympathetic. Is not the current social system constantly being discredited by cabaret and cocktail pictures? But in spite of these vagaries, which Mr. Rotha always spiritedly defends, "Documentary Film" remains one of the best books on the films published in recent years. H. H.

A Suggestion for the Platform Makers


"YOU'LL FIND IT WILL BE GOOD POLITICS, TOO"
U.S. VOTER
G.O.P.
NEW DEAL
WE PROMISE NOT TO MISREPRESENT OUR OPPONENTS OR THEIR POLICIES

Mirror of World Opinion

For Coalition at Cleveland

THIS newspaper is older by thirteen years than the Republican Party. It saw the first Republican President lead the task of preserving the nation. It has been proud to play its part in a long and distinguished record.

But it is American before it is Republican. In the crisis of the 1850's the Tribune aided in the formation of the new Republican Party, out of Free-Soilers, Whigs, Democrats. We believe that a rebirth of the party must take place today if it is to continue to serve the nation in the spirit in which it was founded.

The candidates named at Cleveland next week will be the candidates not only of the Republican Party but of millions of Democrats who distrust the Roosevelt Administration. We urge the convention to name their ticket and write their platform to represent this fact.

We ask, first, that a Democrat be named for the Vice-Presidency. His nomination offers the one clear way of symbolizing to the voter what is happening. He should be a Democrat who has made plain his loyalty to the American system. He should have a national reputation and be of presidential stature—a Democrat such as Senator Byrd, former Governor Ely, Newton D. Baker or Lewis Douglas. With this nomination should go a pledge that the best ability of the country, regardless of party lines, will be united in the coming Administration.

There is immediate political sense behind this demand. There is not less wisdom for the longer future. The present struggle will not be over in November, even if the Republicans win both the Presidency and the House of Representatives. They cannot possibly win the Senate until 1940. A Republican President elected this fall must serve four years with a Democratic upper chamber. A friendly Vice-President, presiding over that body, could do much to secure co-operation. None of the problems into which the New Deal has led the country can be quickly solved. . . .

Therefore, the convention should not stop here. It should write a national platform, as well as name a national ticket. It should forget party shibboleths and seek to solve the problems of today with the wisdom of today. With the passing of the frontier an expansion of foreign trade offers one of the greatest aids to a restoration of prosperity and the end of unemployment. The platform should say as clearly as words can that the development of foreign commerce, through the growth of both imports and exports, is a first concern of the Republican Party. Protection will remain—there is, indeed, no political disagreement touching it. But tariff schedules must be revised in the light of current needs.

Also essential to a rebirth of the party is a pledge against monopoly. Too many Republicans have forgotten that it was a Republican Congress which passed and a Republican President who signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Here are principles to which the party must rededicate itself, if it is to live. To a centralized, regimented society which prevails so widely in Europe and which is the core of the New Deal must be opposed a society of free competitors, of opportunity restored alike to the business man, to the farmer and to the worker.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Crusade for Temperance

IT IS heartening to observe the lively and well-planned crusade of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to checkmate, or rationalize, a widespread and ill-advised propaganda of liquor interests that is apparently calculated to make the United States the most disgustingly wet nation on earth. We heartily commend the efforts of the W. C. T. U. to use sponsored newspaper advertising, indeed, any kind of advertising, to help offset the studied effort of liquor copy writers to convince readers that it is "smart" and "swank" to get drunk, without corresponding notice that one who drinks to excess risks falling on his face in public, losing his job, quarreling with loved ones, committing a crime. . . .

Despite everything that has happened, temperance is still an ideal in this civilization. Those of us who remember the W. C. T. U. of our grandmothers' day are proud that the old banner is kept afloat in a world turned almost inhuman by commercial cynicism. It remains for the W. C. T. U. to fight advertising deliberately designed to make women and children fall into drinking habits. These good American women need never again apologize for their white ribbons, for they represent one of the finest causes in Christendom.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Paying for New Wars

TO PAY for new armaments, Great Britain has increased her income-tax rates. The taxpayers are stunned. With the cost of the last war still heavy on their backs, they must now begin to pay for the next war as well. Germany has also been preparing for the next war, but she has avoided paying the bill through a kind of inflation. Her policy of borrowing to cover a deficit has created employment, and produced the illusion of prosperity, or at least staved off economic collapse. While Great Britain, if she pays as she goes, will merely draw off income which the taxpayers would have spent on things they could eat, wear or enjoy, and put it into the making of shells, guns and airplanes. In short, the British Government is forced by fear of the future to make the lives of her citizens less worth living. This is what we mean by civilization.—*Today.*

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Conservatism

By Frank L. Perrin

ON THE eve of the meeting of the national conventions in the United States, when the final measure of prospective candidates for the Presidency is being made and the platform planks are being discussed, it seems that pronounced conservatism has come to be regarded as a political handicap. Why is this the fact? Those who pride themselves upon their ability to adapt themselves to changing social and economic conditions are willing to be regarded as progressive but not as radical in their views and tendencies. We all believe we are able to draw a clear line of demarcation or separation between these two isms, meanwhile regarding none too considerately or compassionately those who remain definitely identified with what, actually, is a predominating conservative mass of citizens and voters.

The difficulty in properly appraising our own and other's political progress and our gradual emancipation from discredited economic and governmental theories is that we have been too much inclined to spell and write the word progressive with a capital rather than a small or lower-case "p." Thus the inclination has been to regard conservatism as a mark or relic of a political faith that is allied with the doctrine of capitalism, oppression and political despotism. It is because of this, no doubt, that the only organized opposition to the candidate who now seems reasonably certain to be the nominee of the Republican convention in Cleveland a week hence will be by those Republicans who profess to believe the candidate is too conservative in his views. By what measure, it may be asked, do they arrive at this estimate? I have found nothing in the private or public record of Governor Landon to justify the indictment which Senator Borah and his friends and followers lay against the Kansan. It is true that the Governor has not declared open warfare upon capitalists and capitalism. He has, as emphatically as his critics, declared his opposition to monopolistic rule, either in industry or politics.

* * *

With this position clearly defined, one wonders just how far those who profess to hold a contrary or opposing view actually care to go in pursuit of more liberal or actually experimental radical policies in government or in the control and regulation of production and distribution. Many American voters who quite recently were persuaded to believe that regimentation, controlled production, arbitrary standards of wages, hours and profits, were the panacea which would cure all industrial unrest and curb the greed of the monopolists, have grown weary of a resort to alluring experimentation. It is they who give promise of being in a position to dictate the platform and name the candidates at the Cleveland convention. Thus encouraged, there is more than a remote probability that they will carry the balance of voting power in the November elections.

In February, while in the Middle West, I visited for several hours with Gov. Phil La Follette in his office in the Capitol at Madison, Wis. In my impressions of him and my estimate of the aims and ideals of the Progressive Party, of which he is the responsible spokesman, I disclosed the discovery that the Governor is actually a progressive Republican. He is not a Socialist, not a radical in the sense that this term is ordinarily employed, not a Fascist, not a Communist, not an apostle of Hitlerism, not an alarmist. He, like his illustrious father Robert La Follette, the elder, found in the ranks of the old Republican Party in his home state conditions which he did not approve, and men in office whom he could not endorse.

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The result in the Badger State has been, in the estimation of many observers, beneficial. There has been an overturning, to be sure, and with it many disappointments and discouragements to those long entrenched politically. It is by such a process that a newer and more progressive regime must be established nationally. There will be determined opposition to such an undertaking in Cleveland next week. The advance guard of an older order, until a few months ago adamant in their opposition to a new declaration of political faith, may still believe that they should make a last vain stand. Their unwise allies will be those who have yielded to the belief that only by extreme or radical means can the purging and cleansing process be made effective.

There is a common and reasonable ground upon which the truly progressive people of the United States can meet. Happily there are indications that this meeting place is being discovered. The need is not for new tenets, but for a better exemplification of the articles of American faith.

The Wide Horizon

Facing League Facts

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

DISCUSSING the failure of the League to check the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, a Frenchman prominent in Paris diplomatic circles startled me recently by saying: "It was all our own fault. If collective security collapses, it will be very largely because France smothered the faint spark of collective action against an aggressor which Britain tried to kindle in Geneva last September."

Such a frank admission of France's part in the present League crisis surprised me because I have not found many Frenchmen willing to admit that France's negative policy in the Italo-Ethiopian issue had anything to do with the British public's negative attitude toward France's demand for sanctions against Germany when Herr Hitler denounced the Locarno Treaty.

There are now a few more French leaders ready to acknowledge this significant point. M. Edouard Herriot, Radical chief, notably, has published several statements lately in which he frankly confesses the French Government's errors and appeals for a fresh start on a sounder basis. Premier Léon Blum, leader of the Socialists, has likewise admitted France's responsibility in the present plight of the League and called for the re-establishment of French foreign policy on sincere support of collective security.

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In this column last November appeared an analysis of France's relations with Geneva which concluded:

"The real reason for France's reluctance to apply the Covenant in the present instance (the Italo-Ethiopian affair) . . . is to be found in the following fact: In France, the League of Nations has been generally considered an international system of collective security solely or at least primarily for the protection of France and its allies against Germany. In other words, for France as a whole, the League of Nations has not constituted a genuine and universal, or even European, system of international order based on law and justice, but a means of preserving French security and the status quo."

Pointing out that such a conception of the League could only lead, in the end, to catastrophe, I ended with the question of whether the Italo-Ethiopian issue would result in an improved and enlarged concept of the League based on a more enlightened self-interest—on readiness on the part of France, for instance, to apply the Covenant impartially against any aggressor and not simply against Germany.

Today, the League of Nations has been brought to the very brink of catastrophe precisely by that very misconception of collective security. If it is not corrected soon—in France especially, perhaps, but in the other principal League powers as well—then this short-sighted view of what constitutes national self-interest will finally lead to complete catastrophe.

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The recent indications in France of a genuine readiness to face these grave implications hold out some hope that this fact is beginning to be realized. So far, however, only a very small minority appears to share this view. The great majority of Frenchmen, it must be admitted, are still in the stage of violently denouncing Great Britain as the principal cause of the League's failure. First they charge England with having tried to force France and the League into taking action against Italy just to protect British interests in Ethiopia. Then, they say, after having partly separated France from her new-found ally, Italy, and thus encouraged Germany to violate Locarno and occupy the Rhineland, Britain rigidly refused to apply sanctions against Germany and thus shattered France's own faith in the League. This being so, they conclude, the only thing left is to reform the League, making it into a mere collection of regional mutual assistance pacts, according to some, or, according to others, into a purely "moral" organization without official force.

There is, however, an important, if small, portion of French opinion which realizes that the interest—selfish or otherwise—of each nation demands that all act together to apply the League system of collective security against every aggressor—that any unprovoked act of war is a threat to the security of all, and not merely to the powers directly concerned. Furthermore, this minority in France is beginning to ask whether schemes that call for reform of the League of Nations in one way or another are not in reality dodging the issue.

If League reform is to be made merely a smoke screen for cloaking a return to the old system of blocs and alliances, if regional pacts of mutual assistance are made the basis for a "new League," and if the underlying conception of these pacts is no different from the attitude that has brought about the present crisis, will they not lead eventually and inevitably to another collapse of the League—this time final and fatal? This is the real question for France—and other countries—to decide.